# BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

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#### RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder. ON DEACONS,-Concluded.

III. Having considered the number and duties of deacons, it only remains, that we point out the proper manner of their induction into office. This branch of the question is, 'ought they to be ordained by the imposition of hands?'—Without the least hesitancy or doubt on the subject, I answer—Yes.

The holy Scriptures our only authoritative rule in all matters and things pertaining to the king-dom of Christ, are so clear and explicit on this point, that it is not a little strange that any person should misunderstand it, or any church neglect it. should misunderstand it, or any church neglect it. Imposition of hands was a sacred rite practised in the Jewish Church, on various occasions, and for various purposes. The children of Israel laid their hands on the Levites, when they separated them to the service of the Lord; and the Levites laid their hands on the heads of the bullocks that were offered in sacrifice. Num. 8, 10—12, ±50 also Moses laid the lands on Joshua when he calcing his lands on Joshua when he calcing his in sacrance.

In sacrance in sacrance in sacrance in sacrance in sacrance in office. Num. 27, 23.—This sacred rite was transferred to the Christian Church, and s still practised in the consecration of pastors, tho is the strangely neglected in regard to deacons.— When the office of deacon was first instituted, and seven men were chosen by the church to fill it, seven men were chosen by the church to fill it, 'they set them before the apostles, and when they had prayed, they laid their hands on them;' and thus inducted them into office, and invested them

with all its appropriate privileges and powers.

This is an authoritative example in the case, and shows the manner in which deacons should be inshows the manner in which deacons should be in-ducted into office in every church, and in every age. It is the example of inspired men, acting under the special guidance of the Holy Ghost; and of course must be agreeable to the will of God. There is no hint in the Bible, that deacons were ever invested with office in any other manner; nor can any thing be found to invalidate or even impair the force of this example. It, therefore, remains in full force and virtue, and demands the observance of all subsequent ages. This is as good authority for the

sequent ages. This is as good authority for the ordination of deacons by imposition of hands, as any thing that can be produced for the ordination of bishops or pastors by the same ceremony.

This apostolic example was followed by the primitive Christian churches. The venerable Calvin, before quoted, who was far from being an Episcopalian, and who was deeply learned in the early history of the Church, says, 'that the solemn file of imposition of hands, was invariably practised whenever any one was called to the ministry of the whenever any one was called to the ministry of the Church. Thus they ordained pastors and teachers, and thus they ordained deacons.' Inst. vol.

The pilgrim fathers of New England professed to build the churches they founded in this western world, after the primitive model; and of course, they ordained the first deacons elected by the breth-ren, in the same manner. Accordingly in the Cam-bridge Platform, which is the only acknowledged constitution and rule of government and discipline in our Congregational churches, they appointed the same form of ordination for deacons as for pastors, or any other officers in the church, that is, by prayer and the imposition of hands. This they considered as the solemn putting of a man into of-fice into church, similar to the installation of a magistrate in the commonwealth. Plat. ch. 9.

This method of consecrating deacons continued for many years in the churches; but at length fell into disuse: and it is believed, that it is now almost, if not quite universally discontinued; though some recent attempts have been made to revive it. Why this has become the case is not now the object of inquiry, though it deserves a passing notice. Dr. Dwight ascribes it to mere inattention. But I can hardly admit, that it sprung from so comparatively innocent a cause. Dr. Cotton Mather says, 'one reason for this omission has been, because in many of our churches, the deacons do little other work than provide the elements of the eucharist; and a solemn ordination to nothing but this, appears hardly a congruity.' This is wholly unsatisfactory. I rather adopt the reason given by Hilary, a writer of the fourth century, and ascribe the neglect to the Doctorum desidia, aut magis superbia, dum soli volunt aliquid videri. It is well known that many of the pastors of the last century were very fond of ecclesiastical distinction and power; and of course discountenanced the ordination of deacons, as they did the whole order of Ruling Elders, as existing in the first churches, and established by the Platform, to the end, they might have no rival or check, but engross the whole authority of government and rule in their own hand. Probably almost every one

has heard of the negative power which many of the ministers of the last age claimed as their right. But be all this as it may, the disconting question has had the most unhappy effect in sinking e office of deacons far below its scriptural standard, and of removing from their minds a just sense of their duties and responsibilities. Thus both the church and the pastor have been deprived of that help which their divine Master had provided for them. It is now a lamentable fact that the church-es derive but little, if any spiritual advantage from this class of officers; and that the unbelieving view them with contempt. But the writer of this has a strong confidence that this will not always be the case. The long neglected rite of consecration will be revived, in the millennium, if not before, and then the churches will assume a greater degree of order and strength, & be far more efficient than they now are; and that through the aid and co-operation of a well qualified and energetic board of deacons.

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It is not, indeed, desirable to revive useless cerenonies from the desuetude into which they have fallen. But who is prepared to say, that those rites which are sanctioned by apostolic example, and practised by the Church in its earlier and better days, are useless? It surely deserves inquiry, whether the churches, in this respect, have not departed from scriptural rule, and neglected their duty; and whether a revival of the practice would not be at-tended with the happiest effects. Certainly it would tend to raise the office from that depression into which it has fallen, and add an influence and resectability to those who worthily fill it. If one, two or more pastors, in a public assembly, should lay their hands on those whom the brethren had chosen, and solemnly consecrate them to the service of God and his Church, by prayer, with an appropriate charge, it would produce in the persons thus ordained a deeper sense of their duty and res-possibility. It would magnify the office in the view of the world, and serve to attach the brotherhood more firmly to them. It would add weight and influence to their remarks and all their official doings, and throw around them a sacredness which would attract the notice and command the respect

I am not yet prepared to say, that such an ordination as has been insisted on, is essentially neces-

sary to a valid and acceptable discharge of the duties of the office. But who can say it is not as necessary in relation to deacons as to pastors and teachers? In the one case it is considered and treated as essential, and why is it not equally so in the other? Let those of clearer heads, and sounder independent determined.

Upon the whole, it appears from this discussion, that deacons sustain a highly respectable and useful office, and one which might be rendered vastly more so, if ministers and churches would awake to the subject, and unite their influence in restoring it to its primitive dignity. And this, perhaps, can in no way be so effectually done, as by restoring the long neglected custom of public and solemn conse-eration. It is an office of divine appointment, and of great importance and utility in the church; and never more so than at the present day, when the attention and labors of ministers are so much diattenuou and labors of ministers are so much di-verted from their immediate parochial concerns, in devising schemes of usefulness, and conducting the various charitable operations of which the exi-gences of the times demand. Within the last twen-ty or thirty years the labors of ministers have been nearly doubled, and are still increasing; so that many of our young men are fainting and breaking days, nuter the accumulation of their labors. They down under the accumulation of their labors. They certainly need some assistance to enable them to bear the burden and heat of the day. Why then will they not avail themselves of those helps which their kind Master has mercifully provided for them? Why will they not summon to their aid the piety and talents of the brethren, that they may relieve themselves from some part of that burden which is now pressing them to the dust; and thus have more time and better opportunity to attend to the more appropriate duties of their office—the ministry of the word and prayer? This they might do; and it is believed that the time is come when something down under the accumulation of their labors. They is believed that the time is come when something of this nature must be done to defend the interests, preserve the unity, and promote the prosperity of the churches. Let us then, my brethren, call the attention of our respective churches to this interest-ing subject, and press upon them the importance and necessity of the primitive organization. Let us show them their interest and duty in this matter, and urge them to fulfil it. It may, indeed, be ex-pected, in this day of laxness and contradiction, that some, and especially those of the older class, will onsome, and especially those of the older class, which pose all reform in this matter. They will wish to keep on still in the old round about course which their fathers have trodden. But this need not discourage us from making the attempt, which must be crowned with ultimate success; provided our words and conduct be marked with the wisdom of

the serpent, and harmlessness of the dove.
Old as I am, yet I hope I shall live to see the day, when our churches shall be furnished with their five, six or seven ordained deacons, who shall be men full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom-young, active and zealous, who shall care both for the church and the minister, and be faithful and persevering in the discharge of all their official duties. Then shall Zion arise and shake herself from the dust, and a return of those happy consequences be expected, which immediately followed upon the first appointment and ordination of deacons, 'and the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples mul-tiplied in Jerusalem greatly; and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith.'

# WANTS OF SPANISH AMERICA.

Torrey, now residing in Buenos Ayres, shows that the moral field in that part of the world is prepared for cultivation, and it depends upon the Christian public, in Great Britain and the United States to say, whether it shall be sown with good seed or with tares. No doubt great good may be accomplished with little expense, at the present moment, by the publication of children's books in the Spanish language, with cuts, recommended by Mr. Torrey. The letter was addressed to the Committee of the London Tract Society, and published in the Magazine for January, but its contents are equally well calculated for readers on this side of the Atlan-

I take the liberty of addressing you on the publishing of children's books, in Spanish.

It is an interesting feature in the moral as well as the intellectual prospects of this country, that a large portion of the youth and children are getting the rudiments of an education, so far, as to read in-telligently their native language; very frequently has it occurred while distributing Tracts or Testa-ments among the poorer classess, that all the adult inmates of a cottage have been held in suspense whilst a little boy or girl was called in from the yard to decipher the pages; and, where no children belonged to the family, I have not unfrequently known them send for some neighboring child who

could read to perform the same office. It is interesting to contemplate, and still more interesting to witness the anxiety of these opening minds for books, which gain the attention and excite the feelings of the youthful readers. And it is a fact which has not perhaps sufficiently attracted the attention of the Christian public, that of books adapted to this purpose, there is not a scarcity, a dearth even, but an absolute destitution.

The only book in general use among the children, especially of the lower classes, is a Popish catechism, where they have the seven sacraments, the ten commandments, with the second entirely omitted, the fourth altered, and the tenth made to preserve the number: prayers to the virgin, in-vocation of saints, and other unscriptural supersti-

tions of Popery are directly inculcated.

The books of devotion which come into the hands of the youth are even more exceptionable. In these, purgatory is taught, not only in words but in pic-tures. Over its scorching flames the angels are hovering, holding up out of its torments the souls of those for whom mass is saying; while the anguish depicted in the countenances of those for whom nothing has been paid to the priests, and on whom the enraged devils are wreaking a double ven-geance, is deep and intense enough to fetch a dollar from the pocket of avarice itself, for the sake of purchasing a temporary relief to the departed soul

of a relative or friend. To those accustomed to trace the operations of the youthful mind, the intimate connection between early impressions and future character, I need make no remark on the moral and religious tendency of this state of things. The intelligent Christian will see in it consequences which affect deeply the moral character and prospects of the rising generation, consequences which reach forward into eternity, and which cannot be contemplated by any friend of the religion of the Bible but with deep and painful emotion. But leaving the religious and moral bearing of the subject for a moment out of view, it is obviof the subject for a moment out of record of the subject for a moment observer, that the present state of things cannot long continue. desire of these hundreds of opening minds for intel-lectual food must and will be gratified, and that with something more palatable, if not more salutary, than mutilated Commandments, Ave Marias, invo-

cation of saints, and pictures of purgatory.

The deficiency is strongly felt by the parents and

conductors of schools, and will be felt more strongl

conductors of schools, and will be felt more strongle every month until it is supplied.

There is perhaps no ground to fear, but that the same benevolent hands, which are causing intellectual and moral cultivation to flow through so many thousand channels into the minds of youth in England and the United States, will eventually be extended to this country; but my fear is, that before those from whom this aid must come, are brought to perceive the importance of this distant and yet uncultivated field, the ground now ready to receive the good seed will be sown with tares.

uncultivated field, the ground now ready to receive the good seed will be sown with tares.

It I have urged this subject with an undue degree of freedom and earnestness, your candor will, I trust, lay it to the account of that strong conviction of its importance, which every month's residence among this people has increased. There are at present in one of our Sunday Schools twelve or fifteen Spanish children, and had we any means of rewarding them, the number might doubtless he increased. rewarding them, the number might doubtless he inrevased. They look on with eger wistfulness whilst we distribute reward books and get the English children, and sometimes beg these books to look at the pictures. They are hoping for the day when we shall have some for them also.

#### THE SABBATH.

From the Spirit of the Pilgrims. REVIEW of a Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the several petitions on the subject of Mails on the Sabbath, presented to the Benate of the United States, January 16, 1829, by the Hon. Mr. Johnson

Chairman of said Committee. [Continued.]
Were it admitted, as some Christians insist, that
the obligation to keep the Sabbath is not derived from the fourth command, but from its manifest and acknowledged utility, still, it must be agreed, and acknowledged utility, still, it must be agreed, that the Sabbath is, as a matter of duty, to be set apart from secular to religious purposes; for unquestioned utility indicates the will of heaven, and creates moral obligation. The known use of the Sabbath, and the mischiefs of its profanation, afford evidence of the divine will, which every man would be bound in conscience to regard though no exbe bound in conscience to regard, though no express institution appeared upon the record. God has not defined, by express precept, the kind of garments we shall wear summer and winter; but it would be suicide to expose the body in the habiliments of summer, to the storms of winter. But it is no more credible that an institution so powerful and salutary in the moral world as the Sabbath, rose up by chance, or at human bidding, than that the sun itself sprung into existence, and continues its course, in obedience to human volition.

It is equally manifest in what manner the Sabbath must be sanctified, to answer, in society, the benevolent end of its institution. It must be so kept, that the physical rest which universal nature demands may be enjoyed; that the worship which is due to God may be rendered by all, and the in-struction which all need, to make them good citizens in time, and fellow citizens of the saints in zens in time, and renow citizens of the saints in heaven, may be obtained. All plans, individual or national, which interfere with the universal rest and moral instruction of the Sabbath, except as ca-ses of real necessity shall indicate, do, in proportion to the extent of the violation, contravene the wisdom and goodness of God in bestowing the Sabbath upon man. There are many, who eulogize the Sabbath, and would deprecate its universal violation, who seem to think it may well be kept by proxy-the few for the many. But the comm nity at large may as well eat by proxy, the few for the many, as to obtain rest, or intellectual and mor-al culture by proxy. The Sabbath exerts its benign power on those only who keep it; and in proportion to the extent of its violation, are men rob-bed of the rest which God has given them, and deprived of all the good influences of his moral gov-

It will appear also from the preceding facts and reasonings, that violations of the moral law are proper subjects of legislative prohibition and pun-ishment, whether they invade directly, or only in-directly, the rights of man. The blasphemer may not himself be a thief; but his blasphemy, so far as it produces its legitimate effect, breaks down the moral government of God, emancipates men from his fear, and lets them loose, urged on by furious passion, to prey upon society. The drunkard may not be himself dishonest; but by the neglect of relative duty, and the contagion of his bad example, he sows far and wide around him the seeds of irrelative and dishonesty. The adulterer may in his ligion and dishonesty. The adulterer may, in his commercial intercourse, be a man of his word, and in the duelling world a man of honor; but he seat-ters in the community firebrands, arrows and death, nd sets on fire the course of nature, as if it were et on fire of hell. The Sabbath-breaker may not be in all respects an immoral man; but by his example, and by his influence when he employs others to violate the Sabbath, he prostrates, as far as is influence extends, the moral government of God, and lets men loose to war upon their own souls, and upon one another, and upon the State, as depravity, unrestrained by the fear of God, and stimulated by temptation, may urge them on. Is it proper then to punish the incendiary; and shall he escape who made him such, and laid the train to which he only applies the spark? Shall the sword of justice sleep, while the dagger is brandished, and the poison is preparing, and smite only when the work of desolation is done? Shall the enemy be met only when he has planted his foot on the soil of freedom, and no opposition be made to his landi

All Christian nations have considered it lawful to protect the Sabbath from secular violation, as the means of self-preservation and civil prosperity.

Most or all of the American colonies did this from
the beginning; we believe all the thirteen states
enacted laws probibiting the appropriation of the
Sabbath to secular concerns; and nearly every State which is a member of the social compact now has done the same. It is not without astonishment therefore, that we behold the principle advanced, that government has no right to make the moral law the rule of legislation, because it would imply a legislative exposition of its precepts, and settle logical disputes. This we believe is a new maxim, wholly original, never conceived or uttered before in a Christian legislature; a position which can be sustained only upon the supposition that there is no God, or no rational accountability to God. Is it true, that the government of a Christian people, under all the immense responsibilities of legislation, must move on blindfold to the light from heaven? Why then do Congress prescribe oaths, from the chief magistrate, to the lowest office in the custom house, or post office department? And how many disputed questions do they thus set-tle by legislation,—deciding against the atheist, that there is a God; against the fatalist, that man is a there is a God; against the latalist, that man is a free agent and accountable; against the deist, that the soul is immortal; while they settle the much contested question of future punishment—'so help me God' being understood to mean, 'may God deal with me in the world to come, as my testimony shall be true or false.' The punishment for pingry or murder appropriate the sixth command and racy or murder, expounds the sixth command, and

decides the agitated question, that the taking of lite for national security is lawful, which more per-sons disbelieve than there are Jews and Sabbatarisons disbelieve than there are Jews and Sabbatarians in the land. The appointment of chaplains in Congress, seems to be a legislative decision against the Jew, that Jesus is the Messiah, and the Christian religion true. And why do Congress adjourn over the Sabbath, and why are all the courts, and heads of department, and custom houses, and navy yards closed? Ought not all these to be opened, to avoid such a seeming exposition of the fourth command, such a trampling on the conscience of the Jew, and such a sanctioning of "the principle of all the religious persecutions, with which almost every page of modern history is stained?"

What if the national government, instead of practising economy by the violation of the tourth command, and authorized the violation of the seventh, by licencing, as they do in Europe, houses of

command, and authorized the violation of the seventh, by licencing, as they do in Europe, houses of pollution; and national shame and conscience had poured in these petitions, that the nation might be released from such infamy and crime? The honarable Committee, in reply, would need to change scarce a letter of their Report. 'We are aware,' they might say 'that a variety of sentiment exthey might say, 'that a variety of sentiment exists in this nation on the subject of the seventh command, and the obligations of chastity. The peti-tioners seem to take it for granted, that the prac-tice complained of is a violation of the law of God. But a large and respectable class of men (and wo-men also) believe the Bible to be a cunningly de-vised fable, and the seventh command, in particu-lar, to be an invasion of inherent rights, and a war against nature—the result of that artificial and arbitrary state of society which kings and priests have introduced, and which it is the prerogative of reason and philosophy to oppose, till the happy time shall come, when coercive monopolies shall cease, and every man and woman, being fully per-suaded in their own minds, will act according to

command, the Committee are of opinion, that Congress cannot interfere. Should Congress repeal the law, it would imply a legislative decision that the Bible is the word of God—a legislative decision. ion of a theological dispute—an encroachment on natural liberty—an attempt to coerce chastity by national law; all which transcends, obviously, the

powers of the government.'
From the views here taken on this subject, we cannot but hope it will seem plain to many, whose minds have been unsettled and perplexed by the Report, that the transportation of the mail and the opening of the post offices on the Sabbath cannot be regarded as a matter of national necessity. To become such, it must be as urgent as the ne-cessity which authorizes individuals to do secular work on the Sabbath. But this, in the case of in-dividuals, must be only occasional, and never sys-tematic and habitual. And it must be, where the great laws of self-preservation, which it is the ob-ject of the Sabbath to sustain, would be subverted. But no such necessity to transport the mail, and open the post-offices, presses on the nation, as would constitute a justifiable necessity in the case of individuals,—like that of preparing food, attending the sick, pursuing voyages on the deep, or self-defence in time of war. And as the necessity is not such as would justify individuals, even in the occasional violation of the Sabbath; much less can it justify the government in extending its stated and habitual violation through the land. Necessity, in the ceristural sense, is not even prefended. All the scriptural sense, is not even pretended. All which is claimed is, that the running of the mail is a great convenience, and a great saving in time and money? But may individuals violate the Sab-bath statedly for convenience, time and money? How then can Congress do it? Can the peo-

ple invest their government with authority to do that which it is unlawful for themselves to do: This plea of national necessity is answered also by the consideration, that the post office in London is closed on the Sabbath, and no mail is permitted to leave the city on that day;—by the fact that, during the early part of our national existence, in-cluding a period of unparalleled commercial activity and national prosperity, the post offices of this land were closed, and the mails, but to a very limited extent, did not run on the Lord's day;—and from the fact that we enjoy now, by the improve-ment of roads, and the facilities of steam, a more rapid communication of intelligence in five days, than fifteen years ago could have been accomplished in seven. No necessity, therefore, presses us now, which did not press the nation twenty years ago, without the apprehension of creating a necessity for violating the Sabbath; and every year, the same causes are rendering the plea more and more fallacious and inexcusable. Besides, not half the nation are benefited now by the Sabbath mails Probably three quarters of the people do not receive their intelligence oftener than twice and thrice in the week. How are these defended against expresses, and commercial speculations? Or is it ony for the accommodation of the great cities, that the nation must surrender, to such a fearful extent the moral energies of the Sabbath? But that even this is not necessary, is apparent from the facts, that many merchants of the first respectability and most extensive business, will not receive their communications on the Sabbath; and that a large portion of the respectable mercantile community in our cities, have petitioned Congress to close the post offices, and discontinue the running of the mail,—while few, and comparatively feeble, have been the notes of remonstrance.

# HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder

ANOTHER AUXILIARY.
From the Rev. B. F. Clarke, Secretary Franklin Association, to the Secretary of the M. M. S., dated Feb. 16, 1829.

"The Franklin Association met last week, when I communicated your letter. The Association has acted as a Domestic Miss. Soc. for several years, under rules modified at different times to accord with circumstances. Our rules, after being con-sidered and amended, were adopted as follows.

Resolved, 1. That the Association form itself into a Domestic Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Mass. Miss. Society.

2. That the Moderator of the Association for

the time being, shall be President of the Society.

3. That the Society thus constituted, shall be their annual meeting on the second Tuesday of May; and that a sermon appropriate to the occasion, shall be delivered by one previously appointed; and, if deemed expedient, a contribution shall be

taken up, to aid the funds of the Society.

4. That an agent be annually appointed to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, who shall be authorized to make special efforts, to procure funds for its objects, either by soliciting contributions, or otherwise, as may be judged expedient.

5. That the primary object of this society shall

be to aid the destitute and feeble churches and so-

cieties within the county of Franklin. Any re-maining funds shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Mass. Miss. Society.

6. That this Society shall contract with, approve, and pay all missionaries employed by us, who shall be commissioned by, and report to, the Parent So-ciety.

"We have an Executive Committee, annually

"We have an Executive Committee, annually appointed, consisting this year of Rev. Messrs. Packard, D. D. Shepard and Clarke.
"Should the Executive Committee of the M. M. S. think it expedient to find an agent to visit our churches, or attend our annual meeting, he would no doubt awaken a deeper interest in Domestic Missions; agents for other benevolent societies have had success with us; and Domestic Missions are as important, and will be felt to be as important by us, when fairly laid before Christians, as any of the benevolent operations of the present day. Christians are feeling more and more, that they must take a stand. Several of the Societies which now support the gospel institutions, are weak and burdened, compared with former years; yet they show a disposition to hold on.

God is able to open the hearts of those whose

God is able to open the hearts of those whose mands hold the silver and gold, and he has done it. He will draw into his Treasury, all that is needful, to secure the prosperity of Zion, and do it by appropriate means. He will constrain his servants to call for help, and open ears to hear, and hearts to answer the call.

It is my design to take measures immediately, for making all the Pastors life members of your Society, who are not already so, and hope that ere long this county will be found ready to assume the responsibilities, and act the part to which the Head of

Remarks. 1. It will be perceived that the principles on which the "Franklin Association" has become Auxiliary to the M. M. S. differ somewhat from those recommended by the Executive Committee, and uniformly adopted by other Associations or Conferences, that have become auxiliaries. or Conferences, that have become auxiliaries. They have been sanctioned however by the Committee for the following reasons among others: 1. They are the same principles on which the same Association, was formerly acknowledged an Auxiliary of the "Domestic Missionary Society," now forming a component part of the M. M. S.—principles that had become familiar to the members of the Association, and which, as they believed had been followed with success. 2. The local circumstances of the Association are not favorable to the stances of the Association are not favorable to that free intercourse with Boston or Salem, where are the treasuries of the M. M. S., which is necessary to the easy and frequent transmission of monies. And 3. The Committee are so deeply impressed with the paramount importance of united effort and vigorous co-operation among the evangelical associa-tions of the State, in order to the strengthening of the things that remain and are ready to die, that they are willing to give up their predilections for any particular form of union, if the grand principle may be preserved, and if the friends of truth can go forward harmoniously in the great and good work undertaken by the General Association, Still, it is proper to say, that the Committee feel a strong attachment to the form of union, recommended in the appendix to the Reports of the Board for 1827, and 1828, and approved by the General Association; and they confidently believe, that ultimately, every Association in the State will be convinced of its superior advantages. But, we are glad to recognize an auxiliary in Franklin county, in the shape here presented—because our entire confidence in the wisdom and zeal of our brethren there convinhere presented—because our entire confidence in the wisdom and zeal of our brethren there, convin-ces us, that if the experiment they are now mak-ing shall prove less successful than they anticipate, they will show all readiness of mind to co-operate with us in some " more excellent way."

2. The suggestion of sending special agents to visit the several Evangelical churches, and attend the aniversary meetings of Auxiliaries, is one that has not been unthought of, nor passed over without some discussion in the Committee. But the difficulty of engaging suitable men in such a work, without incurring an expense altogether disproportioned to the receipts of our Treasury hitherto and our ignorance of the feelings of the community on the subject, will sufficiently explain the grounds on which the Committee, have hesitated so long, at resorting to such a measure.

3. The orthodox churches in Massachusetts have

not been so strong in the Lord, at any day for the last fifty years as they are now. Many, it is true, have gone out from them—many have lifted the heel against them—and powerful efforts are made in many parts of the Commonwealth to tear them down and destroy them. But, the righteous are like the palm-tree—the more they are the more they increase strength and beauty. The church must support herself, devils will not do it; wicked men will not do it; but relying on Jehovah Jirch, she can do it, and earth and hell cannot prevent it. Many churches that have been in the wilderness for years, and have lacked both the bread and water of life, except when ravens have plied them, are now coming up, leaning on the arm of the Beloved—and exhibiting a measure of strength and loveliness that ought to inspire every nions tongue with praise of their Great Deliverer And churches that have been decaying for years, are renewing their vigor. The wintry season is past and gone; spring opens—the singing of the birds is heard—the flowers begin to appear—and new verdure clothes all the plain, giving precious promise of a rich future harvest. An important netrument in this moral renovation, is found in the Mass. Miss. Society-and let its designs be sustained with a liberality commensurate to their grandeur, and the Evangelical churches have noth ing to fear, either from the numbers, the subtilty. the wealth or the malice of their enemies.

# SABBATH SCHOOLS

For the Boston Recorder REGULATIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS 8.8 UNION'S DEPOSITORY, AT BOSTON.

The Managers of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Un ion have voted to keep three departments in their Depository. The first to contain such books as are acceptable to each denomination connected with the Union. The second to embrace such books as contain sentences objectionable to Pedobaptists, but acceptable to Baptists. The third to embrace such books as contain sentences objectionable to the Baptist, but acceptable to Pedobaptisfs. It is the duty of Publishing Committee, (comisting of persons of different denominations,) to obtain satisfactory evidence as to the character of every book in the Depository not published by the American Union, and then publish a catalogue arranging each book in its proper department. After that has been done, no book will be received into the Depository, before it has been aproved by the Publishing Committee. No book can be published by the Mass. S. S. Union, before it has been revised by the Publishing Committee, and Rev. Drs. Sharp and Fay. n have voted to keep three departments in their Deposit

Sharp and Fay.

Every page of the S. S. Treasury receives the approbation of a member of the Publishing Committee from each de-

mination.

Depositories in other States, and Sabbath schools, auxilry to other Unions, can be supplied from this Depository
the same terms as those connected with the Mass. Union.

MM1910 V. 13-14

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MR. KING'S JOURNAL IN GREECE.

We have been favoured with a very interesting communi-cation from Mr. King, now in Greece, to the Ladies' Greek Committee of this city, a part of which is subjoined. [J. Com.

cation from Mr. King, now in Greece, to the Ladies' Greek Committee of this city, a part of which is subjoined. [J.Com. Ec18A, August 1828.

To the Ladies' Greek Committee, New-York:

I wrote to you a short letter from Malta, and another from Poros, soon after my arrival in that place. I will now give you a few extracts from my journal, beginning with the first of the present month, at which time I was at Poros, unwell, and feeling a great degree of debility, arising from the excessive heat of the climate.

When I arose in the morning, I found many persons standing at my door, wishing for New Testaments. After breakfast, several hoys came in with a Priest; and on my saking what they wished't the reply from all was—books, books—the Gospel, the Gospel. In order to satisfy myself, with regard to the truth of their assertion, that they were able to read, I made them stand up in a row, and proceeded to hear them read from the Gospel, one after another, and made remarks to them upon the truths which it contains.

While thus occupied, eight or ten boys, from ten to eighteen years of age, came in and announced to me that their teacher was below, and wished to see me. I, of course, invited him to come in. On his entering, all his scholars took their stand together, in order; and these, together with the others who had previously entered, formed an interesting group of thirty or forty boys, of the ages above mentioned.

The teacher, Nicephoros Pamboukes, told me that he was a native of Argos, the place of Agameanon—that he was a regularly employed here by the President, Capo d'Istria, as teacher of the Ancient Greek, and that he had in his school about eighty scholars.

After he had taken his seat, and the usual compliments

ighty scholars. he had taken his seat, and the usual compliments After he had taken his seat, and the usual comptunents had passed between us, he addressed me in the following manuer:—"How much labour you have taken to come from America, five or six thousand miles to bring us aid! We are indeed in affliction. Pass over into the Morea, and you will find our cities laid waste—many without house, without food, or rainent. Truly your reward will be great from Him who rewards those who give only a cup of cold water. out food, or raiment. Truly your reward will be great from Him who rewards those who give only a cup of cold witer in the name of a disciple. But we are unworthy. With regard to our religion, we are fallen from the elevation where we once were. We have borne long, the Turkish yoke;—have become ignorant;—have not this Gospel;—and war has introduced many evils. I have come this morning, with a part of my pupils, for the purpose of having the pleasure of your acquaintance, and of expressing our gratitude for your great benevolence; but especially, we wish to thank you for bringing to us the Gospel." You may well suppose, that such an address, on my entrance into Greece, could not be heard by me without some emotion.

The K forg reglied to the teacher, and then addressed

[Mr. K. first replied to the teacher, and then addressed Il present.]

In this manner I addressed them for some time. All appeared solemn—ull listened with the most profound atten-tion. The teacher seemed affected; and as I interpreted to Judge Woodruff what we had said, he seemed to be quite

Judge Woodrult what we had said, he seemed to removed, even to tears.

After these went away, others came and begged for the Gaspel. If Christians in America could have witnessed the scenes which I have witnessed to-day—the earnestness with which youths and old men plead with me for a Bible—I ich youths and old men plead with the for a mon-e sure there would be no want of money to print it in ficient numbers to supply all Greece. I suppose that are have been at my room to-day, begging for the inesti-able treasure more than a hundred persons, from the age nine years to fifty-five or sixty. Among them was a of nine years to fifty-five or sixty. Among them was a Priest, with a long white beard, who came with his son to beg a New Testament. Several old men, whose hairs begin to whiten with age, came and begged the same; saying that they had chidren who knew how to read, but that they had not the Gospel in their houses. Some from Athens, some from Hydra, some from other places, came for the same

Before granting them their request, I examined them Before granting them their request, I examined them all to see if they could read; and in presenting to them the books, I addressed them, in a few words, on the importance of reading the Gospel daily, with prayer to God, through Christ, that he would enlighten them—that they night understand the Scriptures—that he would renew their hearts—that they might love the truth, and practise it in their lives: and spoke to them of the love of Christ, our sinfulness, the importance of living for heaven, and of avoiding every thing sinful. Parents who could read, I addressed on the importance of reading the Scriptures daily with their chilmportance of reading the Scriptures daily with their chil

ren, and of training them up for heaven.

2d August.—Many called for the New Testament; that 2d August.—Many called for the New Testament; that seems to be desired here, more than any other book. One man from Roumely, about forty years of age, came and bought three New Testaments, one for himself, and the other two, he said he wished for two priests who lived near him and who had not the gospel; and he desired that they might have it, so as to be able to teach others. On my naking him if these weep no other Priests mean him who had not the have it, so as to be able to teach others. On my naking him if there were no other Priests near him who had not the Gospel, he replied, "Yes, but they are old men, and not now capable of improvement; the other two are young, and may improve. Now, they have not the Gospel, and how should they know any thing to teach others!

There was something in this man's remarks, and in his appearance altogether, which struck me very nuch. He had on, I believe, only one long, coarse garment, with a leather girdle about his loins, and seemed to possess all the hardihood of a mountainer.

ood of a mountaineer.

Visited the school of Nicephorus Pamboukes. I addressed Visited the school of Nicephorus Pamboukes. I addressed the scholars on the importance of uniting with human knowledge that of the Gospel. Gave twenty-seven New Testaments to the scholars. Several had previously obtained them from me, so that there are perhaps fifty in the school who have the Gospel. I should have furnished all the students with New Testaments, were it not that I have only twenty or thry teleft in my possession. One hundred and forty or fifty were all that I was able to obtain at Malta, and it will probably be a long time before I can receive any from England.

land.

Among others who called to-day, was an interesting man with a most interesting son, a boy of 8 or 9 years of age, from the ancient Arcadia; both were able to read with great fluency. His object in calling, was to beg of me the Gospel for himself and family. He came twice and waited, and plead a long time, till I could not find it in my heart to refuse his request, and gave him one out of the little number which remained, and which I had intended to keep to present to the Priests that I might meet with in the Morea. An old man with him, also from Arcadia, begged, and begged, till I also gave him one.

I also gave him one.

Sunday, 3d August.—At 10 in the morning, performed divine service in English. A part of the crew of the brig Herald, and two or three Englishmen were present. After the service, I walked out a little distance in order

After the service, I walked out a little distance in order to see if the orders which the President has lately given, that all the shops and coffee houses shall be shut up on the Lord's day, were obeyed. I saw but one only open.—When in the market place, I saw several women who had water to sell. Good water here is scarce, and brought from the Monastery, which is at a considerable distance from As I passed by them, one of them asked me to drink I told her that I had plenty of good water at my house.
Still however, she asked me again, if I would not drink? I told her that I had plenty of good water at my house.— Still, however, she asked me again, if I would net drink! I replied, "There is One who can give us water, of which if we drink, we shall never thirst. He that drinks of this wa-ter will thirst again; but the other is the water of eternal life; and he who drinks of it, will thirst no more." This life; and he who drinks of it, will thirst no more." This reply, which I supposed would be understood, seemed to excite some wonder and curiosity; and several years are always were near; come around me, to hear what I had to say; so I repeated to them what I had said to the woman; one of them (the young men.) said, "Sir, where is that water? We wish for it. Where is he who has it?" I said, "Come with me to my house, and I will show you. It is Jesus Christ." Still, they did not seem to understand; and some said, "He must be a Physician—he will give us something which will prevent us from thirsting." As many because said, "He must be a Physician—he will give us something which will prevent us from thirsting." As many began to collect, I thought best to go away, and returned to my lodgings. Several young men, however, followed me, and expressed a desire to know where that water of which I had spoken, could be found? So I took the New Testament, and read to them a part of the 4th chapter of St. John's Gospel, from the 5th to the 15th verse, inclusive, and gave them the book to carry with them to the market place, to read the place for the state of the state o whole chapter, and explain what I had said, to those whole enapter, and explain what I had said, to those who were desirous of knowing. "Ah," add one of them, after I had read the portion above mentioned, "I perceive that he is speaking in a figure," and went on explaining to the others, what he supposed I intended to say.

There was something in the circumstance of my being asked to drink, and in the curiosity which my reply excited, which exceed to me very significant.

which seemed to me very singular.

Monday 4th and Tuesday 5th.—I was occupied

Monday 4th and a received with the President, and among other things, conversed with him about the establishment of schools, and asked his Excellency, whether, in case I had a certain sum of money yearly for the establishment of schools, I should meet with any difficulty in employing it for that purpose? "Not the least," said he, "you can establish as many schools as you please."

He observed, however, that there were two difficulties—the want of houses, and the other, the want of teachers.

one the want of houses, and the other, the want of teachers.

Teachers, I doubt not, I could find, if I had the manus
of employing them. I could obtain some of them here, come
from Constantinople, some from Smyrna, and some from Palestine. Now, if ever, is the time to commence, and evplan ought to be laid, as if Greece were actually free

Wednesday, 6 .- Several Priests, one Deacon, and many

ninon people, called to ask for the New Testament

of the common people, called to ask for the New Testament and other books. Since my arrival here, one thing has struck me very much. It is, that many of the people, and several of the Priests, seem ready to confess their ignorance, and the importance of reading the Scriptures in Modern fireek—in the language they understand—in order to be benefitted, and that they may know the true religion of the Gospel. This, several bave expressed to me, and among others, one of the Bishops.

Thursday, 7th Aug.—In the forenoon went to the Monastery, to visit the Lancasterian School there established. The teacher's name is Petros Bowas (Peter Bonas.) There are in his school eighty-six boys, the youngest of which is nine, and the oldest seventeen years of age. The greater part are from ten to fifteen years old. They were taken by the President from the army, which they followed, and from the midst of fifth, and vernin, and wretchedness. They were in a school of vice, and training up for rain. Those from the midst of filth, and vermin, and wretchedness. They were in a school of vice, and training up for ruin. They are now brought to order, decently clothed,—and I have seldom visited any school of the kind, in any country, that appeared to be in more perfect order. They are mught six days in the week, without regard to feast days. (This is one step towards correcting this people.)

Forty-four out of the eighty-six, are now ill,—most of them suffering from disease of the eyes. They sleep on benches and on the floor, with a little thin blanket spread under them. Some few have a very thin small matrass to sleep on.

sleep on.

The teacher told me, that he thought the expense of feeding and clothing them, and giving them instruction is about two piastres a day each. (Fifteen piastres make a Spanish

Before leaving the school, I addressed the scholars or Before leaving the school, I addressed the scholars on the importance of making progress in knowledge, obeying their teacher, being grateful to the President for what he had done for them, and especially to God, their great Benefactor; on the importance of fearing God, lowing Christ, avoiding lying and every evil thing, and of keeping constantly in view, that there is a world to come, and a future judgment. All listened with the strictest attention.

The porter of the Convent, where the school is kept, is now one hundred and three years old. He receives for his support siz cents and two-thirds of a cent per day—that is one piastre.

eral persons called to-day for the Gospel, and I am Several persons called to-day for the Gospel, and I am obliged to send them empty away. In the afternoon a little boy came and asked me for a small school-book, printed at Malta. I asked for it 15 paras, (about three cents.) He said he had no money, and stood waiting, till the spot where he stood was so wet with perspiration, that the print of his feet was visible on the floor for a long time after he went away. Seeing him wait so long, I told him again, that he must give me 15 paras for the book. "I am poor," said he, was killed by stand connections. must give me I5 paras for the book. "I am poor," said he, "and cannot pay it. Father I have not, he was killed by the Turks, or I know not by whom. He is gone—my Mother is left with myself and two sisters—and I cannot pay." While he thus spoke and plead for a book, his eyes filled with tears, and I could no longer resist. So I gave him his request.—He is thirteen years old, and has already-advanced so far in learning as to begin to write. I mention this simply to bet you know how much desire is manifested.

> From the Jewish Expositor PALESTINE.

Communications from Mr. J. Nicolayson, Missione to the Jews.

Copious details have been received from Mr. Nic olayson, who having been compelled to remove from Syria, in consequence of political events, arrived at Malta, in June, 1828. His first communication is dated Alexandria, No

unber 14, 1827, in which he states the fact of his eing obliged to leave Syria, and his reasons for so connected with the political affairs of the He proceeded thence to Egypt, and visited Grand Cario, waiting an opportunity of returning into Syria: no fair prospect, however, opening to render that measure advisable, he was induced, as informs the Committee, from Cyprus, under date of Jan. 1828, to engage a passage on board a vessel to proceed from Alexandria to Malta. In this voyage the vessel was nearly wrecked, and was obliged to put into Cyprus. Being brought, unavoidably, so near to Syria again, and a ship bound to Beyrout affording the opportunity, and the danger from political circumstances, of residing there, ap-pearing to be removed, Mr. Nicolayson resolved to avail himself of the proffered opportunity to return to Beyrout.

Having returned, Mr. Nicolayson further address es the Committee from that place, under date of April 3, 1828. He says, that the political state of the country has been such as not to allow of any onsiderable efforts being made for many months He adds,—
"You will, however, unite with me in gratitude

the Disposer of all events, that it is still possible for me to continue in this country, without much apprehension of danger. For though there is, at present, while war is pending, and the plague raging, but little prospect of immediate missionary op-erations, still it is a great advantage if the mission is not altogether broken up, and, if one, at least, is left on the spot to observe the movements that take place, and to hold himself in readiness to enter, with the Gospel in his hand, any door that may be opened for him."

Mr. Nicolayson then details the particulars of his marriage with Mrs. Dalton, the widow of the late Dr. Dalton, and the circumstances which led to, and were connected with it, with the probable ad-

vatages resulting to the mission from their union.

The increasing demand for the Scriptures is an couraging consideration to those who are concerned to see the word of the Lord run and be glorified; and this, in the midst of wars and pestilence, which destroy, and threaten to destroy, thousands and tens of thousands. On these topics the following quo-

ations will not be read without interest. ions will not be read without impossible to get in Did it not appear almost impossible to get the Custom-house here, I should Scriptures passed the Custom-house here, I should request to have a new supply of Hebrew Old Tesnents, for of these I could sell thousands, and, I think, at a higher rate than hitherto. Of Hebrew New Testaments and tracts, which it is very difficult, and, as it regards the first, not perhaps advisable to dispose of at present, there is a very great supply here. We do not yet know what was, or will be, the real result of my own, and brothe Smith's tour to Acre, as on this subject, the Pacha has given us no direct answer yet, but if we may guess from what has taken place in the Customouse since, we may hope the result will be satisfac Some boxes of books belonging to the American Mission, which had been detained there have en delivered up to the Consul; and three others. which have arrived since, were readily passed. Perhaps, however, we had better wait the those negociations between the European Powers and the Porte, which are now going on, and which I hope, will be advantageous to our cause and to the cause of God, and immortal souls in general, in these dark parts of the world. At present, the prospect of war unites with the plague, which has roken out anew, in confining us to this place, and, indeed, the latter will soon confine us to our ho and our labours to our studies; and as to the former, the fact is, that we are ignorant, as yet, whether we are not, already, considered as prisoners of war, and soon to be treated as such. On this subject I shall write more at a future time. Whatever be our case and our prospects, I trust that the riches of divine grace will prepare us for all, and make us re-joice in afflictions, under the hope that all will issue in the glory of Him whom we serve, and in the promotion of that cause for which we came hither.

We are very happy in the prospect of soon beafraid to indulge the hope, lest it should be disappointed, by those circumstances which seem to suspend every proceeding in these parts. things seem now to be in such a state, a state, that we should almost feel it our duty, did we know where letter would find him, to advise him to employ imself some where else, at present, lest his useful talents should be laid by, and he be placed in the

Mr. Nicolayson continues his communication om Beyrout, under date of April 4, 1828.

ame circumstances with us."

Having referred to his return to Beyrout, after his perilous voyage, he says, "We found our dear American brethren, safely arrived from their retreat

in the mountains;" and then goes on to give an ac-

count of a Jew.
"Among them, and under their kind care, I found the wife and children of the Jew from Jerusalem mentioned in former letters of mine. He had left for Safet, but soon after returned. He continues o profess faith in Christ, and to study with diligence the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. His wife, so far from opposing him in the step he has taken, professes herself ready to follow him. She also studies the New Testament in Hebrew-German, and seems much pleased in her intercourse with the Missionary ladies, while she shuns and dreads all intercourse with Jews. Since our return to this country, they stayed some time with Mrs. Nicolayson, (then Mrs. Dalton,) who thus had an excellent opportunity of constantly instruct-ing them both by word and deed, and the pleasure of teaching their children English spelling, and ma-king them learn little Christian hymns. It was with much reluctance that we consented to their departure for Safet, and it cost both of them many

ears to separate from us." Having stated the perilous circumstances under which he and other Europeans are placed, he con-cludes his letter, with commending himself to the prayers of his brethren, and to the care and protec-

#### REVIVALS.

DARLINGTON AND MARION DISTRICTS, S. C. A Letter from the Rev. N. R. Morgan, to the Editor of the Christian Observer, dated Springville, Darlington District, S. C. January 28, 1829.

Within three or four months past, fifty souls have been added to our churches. On last Sabbath, at Hopewell Church, in Marion District, 21 whites and one black were received on a profession of their faith, and many more are anxiously inquiring the way. A few more such casts of the gospel net, on the right side of the ship, will enclose all the fishes that swim in this Hopewell sea. As this church is 25 miles from Springville, where I live and teach a female academy in connexion with Mrs. Morgan, I was tempted, when the excitement took place, to abandon my school and devote my whole time to the ministry: but as a Wednesday evening lecture which I had established in the academy for the sake of the young ladies, has been made happily instru mental in bringing a number of them to the Saviour I have resolved, as the situation is healthy, and the stitution flourishing, to continue it, hoping and believing that many streams may issue from it to make glad the city of our God.

Among the subjects of this revival, there are some young men who wish to devote themselves to the work of the ministry, if they could obtain means to prepare them for this high vocation

REVIVAL IN AN ENGLISH SUNDAY SCHOOL

In the month of January last, a general concern for their souls was evinced by the senior scholars; and that question was feelingly asked, What must I do to be saved? We souls was evinced by the senior scholars; and that question was feelingly asked, What must I do to be saved! We were not at a loss to answer that question, as the Scriptures of truth give so direct a reply: but how to point out the most effectual means to conduct them aright to faith in the Friend of sinners, required no small share of that wisdom that cometh from above. The plan that was thought most thele to answer, was that of encouraging them to begin prayer-meetings among themselves, after giving them suitable advice, and praying with them. A pious person was appointed to begin and conclude for them: they met together, and we are happy to state to you, that it has answered the desired end. Not less than about forty of them have been deeply impressed with the fear of God, and are now endeavoring to keep his commandments. Many of them are joined in church fellowship, and are adorning the doctrine of God their Saviour. We do assure you that the children are become the spiritual instructers of their parents; and we cannot for a moment doubt that it will be more generally felt. One circumstance I shall mention, that one of the parents, a poor widow woman, when laboring under conviction for sin, said very thankfully, that she had reason to bless God for her children being instructed in a Sunday School, from wison sike berself had learned many a useful leason.—High Felling School.

# "WHERE IS THE WORK OF THE LORD."

The following is an extract from an English Review in new Baptist Miscellany, of a Discourse, by Rev. John Neave, on "the Means of promoting a Revival of Religion in the Churches."

in the Chirches.

Places of worship are multiplying on every hand, and each succeeding one surpasses its predecessors in architectural magnificence and splendor; the style of preaching in them is becoming daily more refined, the congregations dress with the most accurate observance of the modes of the current month, and larger sums of money than ever are rain for domestic and foreign objects: but, as Samuel Pearce claimed in almost his last sermon, "Where is to for domestic and foreign objects: but, as Samuel Pearce ex-claimed in almost his last sermon, "Where is the Work of the Lord!" Where shall we discover the spirituality of mind, the sterling, self-denying, enduring, ac-tive, glowing piety of a former age? Then the exterior of religion was indeed deficient of the elegancies of a modern profession; but then, those "who named the name of Christ," bore his image and breathed his spirit. There is, it must be confessed, a sufficiency of excitement at present; but we much fear that this excitement arises more from the imagination than the understanding, and affects the nerves instead of the heart.

we should rejoice to see more simplicity among both preachers and bearers, with a more steady and thoroughly principled devotion to the great objects of the Christian vocation; but we perceive on every hand too much of a sickly and languid taste, which has no relish for that which is plain and solid, and receives with pleasure only stimulants. We comess that notwithstanding all this, there is much in the present state of things to afford us pleasure, and we know that beneath this flowery, and, therefore, most unpromising, surface, there is a vein of "pure and undefiled religion; but we feel it to be an inviolable duty to contribute, in o humble measure, to detect and expose those glittering trifle which, to the common injury, are too often substituted for

ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH. "On the 18th of September, the ministers, preachers and students of our church, had a solemn day of Covenanting in their city. [Edinburgh.] In imitation of the church in the wilderness, and of our own country in reforming times, the old covenanters entered anew into the Bonds, with their ger brethren; and it was confined to the minister: ers and students, in order to set an example to elder preachers and students, in order to set an example to elders and private church members. Twenty-one ministers, seven preachers, and else an advence, (one of whom, was Mr. Mc-Geoch from the state of New York,) joined in the solemn act of Yowing and Swearing with uplitted hands to Almighty Gook, in the presence of a very large assembly. We had people who come from different parts of the country to witness the scene, and of many different denominations. A nd solemn interest was manifested in the count and demeasour of all present; and some of them declared afterwards, that they had never seen such a day on earth.— It was indeed a most delightful season, and foully do I hope that it may be the dawning of a new day in Scotland: a resrrection to the witnesses in your native on to bless God for the cot on, but at the same tim on to bless God for the oin trembling with our mirth: to God alone be all the ise. He has indeed done great things for us, things praise. He has induced done great unings for its, things which we searcely hoped ever to see again. He has thus enabled us to wipe away the represent both of friends and foes. That with all our talk about covenants and covenant obligations, we were not better in practice than our neighbours. We have not acted only by such a stimulus but de-He has thu ed proceeding with the duty, until we had revised, and d our confession of sins, and bond, and formed to f sins for the ministry. As soon as this wa done, we lost no time in renewing our solemn vows. These details, I am sure, will give you and other friends in America, much satisfaction. We rejoice to learn that you are some that you are solemn to the satisfaction. ica, much satisfaction. We rejoice to learn that you are so soon to follow our example. May the Great Head of the Church pour down a full flood of the Holy Spirit's influence all. There is bread enough in our Father's house

spare."
fessor Paxton says that when the news of our cont Professor Paxton says that when the news of our continued adherence reached them they were like men that dreamed. Their hands and hearts were encouraged, and it was indeed to them a reviving in their bondage. "The steadfastness of our brethren in America, diffused, says he, a meral gladness over our charch, and we giverified God in our while our prayers ascended from every pulpit for a ch and copious blessing upon the ministers and people of our body. 32—Rel. Mon.

Revivals. -- The Pandect mentions seasons of refreshing at Ripley, Straight Creek, and Sinyma, Ohio; also, at Augusta, Ky.

#### BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1829.

A NEW CHURCH ORGANIZED On Wednesday, the 11th inst, a new Orthodox Congre ational Church was gathered in Dorchester, Mass. by the ame of the Village Church, consisting of about 30 members. the greater part of whom were members of the Second Church in that town. In July last, a small place of worship was opened in that

part of the Rev. Dr. Codman's parish where the church is ow formed, for the accommodation of those members of his congregation who live in that neighborhood. Fifteen chilfren were dismissed from the 1st Sabbath school with a riew to form a new school in the chapel. That school now consists of more than a hundred children. The little place f worship, which is a building of 40 by 20, has been filled with a solemn and attentive congregation-and service has been regularly maintained in it by the united labors of Dr odman and the Rev. Mr. Hunter, who has been assisting im for a few months past. Several pleasing instances opeful conversion have recently taken place-and the Lord as evidently blossed this humble effort to advance his cause In the success of this undertaking we doubt not the friend of Zion will feel a lively interest; and that the sacrifices, which have been made by the parent church in sending forth this little colony, will be abundantly repaid by so seeing their vacant places more than supplied-and great additions made to both the churches of such as shall be saved.

The Introductory Prayer on this occasion was offered by the Rev. Edward Beecher; Sermon by Rev. R. S. Storrs, from Acts. ix, 31; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. S. Green; Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. Dr. Codman; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cogswell.

# NEW-YORK CITY BIBLE SOCIETY.

An adjourned Bible Society meeting was held in the city New-York, on the evening of the 11th inst. J. Stearns, M. D. in the chair; Rev. J. C. Brigham, Sec .- Mr. Brigham read a Report embracing an account of the measure hat have been taken during the last year to supply with Bibles those inhabitants of the city who were without them, a statement of the reasons that had led to the recommendation of a somewhat different plan, and a Constitution for a City Bible Society. The exertions of the Ward Associations that were formed in the early part of the last year. have been directed principally to the supplying of the destitute within their respective limits. This was done by diiding the Wards into sections, and appointing a visiting ttee to each section, whose duty it was to visit every family, to supply, either by sale or donation, such as migh e found destitute, and to invite from those who were able o give, donations towards defraying the expenses of the effort. In 8 wards 952 destitute families were found \$1 900 00 ollected, and \$909, 14 received in donations. One ward is not fully explored. Societies in three wards were previously in existence, and will probably continue in their present state. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to form Associations in the 11th and 14th wards. The objects of the visiting committees have generally

seen regarded with favor, and the books often received with much gratitude. Enemies of the word of God were, how-ever, sometimes found, and the efforts of the Associations have evidently excited them to exertion. The visiters ex press'a unanimous conviction of the importance of repeating these labors in some form, at least once a year. They, nowever, thought that the strength of the friends of the caus ought to be made to bear more equally on the different parts of the city. These facts led the friends of the Bible to be lieve that the formation of a City Bible Society would more effectually and conveniently secure the great object contemplated. With such a Society, the New-York Female Bible Society, a very efficient institution, with an income frequently of \$1,200 or \$1,500 a year, would gladly co-operate. The supplying of some wards might be undertaken entirely by the ladies, and then the Managers of the proposed Society would be able to direct their attention, through com mittees, to the wants of the more remote parts of the city,prisons, hospitals, shipping, &c. &c. The formation o City Bible Society was therefore recommended. The seasure was adopted by the meeting and carried into imme diate effect. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs Cox, Eastburn, Cone and Bruen; who urged not only the wants of the city, but those of South America, Ceylon, Bur mah, Greece and the Sandwich Islands. - N. Y. Obs. abr

# N. VORK CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

According to public notice, a very large and respectable meeting was held at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening last week, for the formation of a Society auxiliary to the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance. The Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden was called to the chair, and Mr. John W. Leavitt appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Seth P. Staples, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Hewitt Secretary of the American Temperance Society.

The remarks and statements of Mr. Hewitt were listened to with deep interest. He provad by a reference to finely

The remarks and statement of the property with deep interest. He proved by a reference to facts at the sacrifice demanded of the temperate by the principle of entire abstinence, can be at most only that of a usess and indeed a pernicious indulgence. To the highest enless and indeed a pernicious indulgence. To the highest en-joyment of health and muscular energy it is necessary to act on this principle. From the schools that exist in England for the training of prize-fighters-in whom the perfection of for the training of prize-inginers—in whom the periection of muscular strength and activity is aimed at—ardent spirits are entirely excluded, and even ale is very rarely allowed. No use is made of ardent spirits in the State prisons at Auburn, N. Y. Middletown, Ct. and Concord, N. H. The result is that even constitutions broken down by intemperations. ance, are restored to healthfulness and vigor. The Roman soldier, who fought the battles of his con itry with a weigh f armor which a modern rum-drinker could hardly of armor which a modern rum-drinker could hardly stand under, drank nothing stronger than vinegar and water. And multitudes of farmers and mechanics—men engaged in hard labor of all kinds, and exposed to heat and cold and wet of every degree, have made fair trial of the pian of entire as stinence, and with one voice declare themselves gainers by it, in every respect. The sacrifice to be made, therefore,

is only that of a pleasurable but injurious excitement.

Mr. Hewitt adverted to the success which had already
crowned exertions made on this principle. Temperance Societies to the number of 300 had been reported, and such information received respecting others as to warrant the as-sertion that as many as 600, consisting of from 10 to 400 section that as many as 600, consisting of from 10 to 400 members each, were already in existence in the United States. These Societies at first generally consist of a few members only; but the certainty and rapidity with which they gain adherents from the surrounding population is a striking proof of the excellence, and a most gratifying indication of the coming triumph of the system pursued. In the lower part of Middlesex County, Connecticut, 612 men have agreed since September last, to abstain entirely from distilled spirits as a drink for refreshment. The result is, distilled spirits as a drink for retreament. The result is that very many who are not members of the Association conform much in practice to its principles—dram-drinkin at stores is almost wholly abolished—and tuplers and rur bottles are seldom seen by the light of day. Merchant have banished ardent spirits from their stores, and in on town, where there were last year nine persons who retailed it, there is now not one. In the Western part of this ate, the reform has been astonishing, and there is no State in the Union where it has not commenced. At least, 1,500 merchants and distillers, Mr. H. said, had discontinued all traffic in the poison from conscientions motives. The reform commences with the respectable; they are reforming fashion, and bringing public opinion—a power stronger than government and law—to bear directly and irresistibly

government and law—to bear directly and irresistibly against the evil they are endeavoring to put down.

After listening to Mr. H. the meeting resolved on the formation of a Temperance Society, which was immediately organized. We understand that above 180 individuals became members on the spot and subscribed to the funds of scribed to the funds of N. Y. Obs. the Society something more than \$300.

# From the Charleston Observer

BETHEL UNION AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

More vessels have been in port, and the congregations at Mariner's Church have been larger the past, than during the Mariner's Church have been larger the past, than during the present month. The prayer meetings have also been larger, & generally more interesting. During the whole winter, even when the number less been small either at the prayer meeting or the church, the fixed and solemn attention of the audience has indicated that they came to "hear what the Lord would say."—But, during the last month, more pious Masters and Mates have been with us, and taken an active part in the exercises; and we always observe, that in such cases, the number of Sailors and the interest of the meetings increase. It is to be hoped that this fact may have its due

weight with all pious Seamen, both in exciting them to at-tend prayer meetings, wherever they find them established, and also in encouraging them to take a part in the services whenever they have an opportunity.

In one instance, the crew of a vessel which arrived in port the last of the week, came to Mr. Howard's on Monday port the last of the week, came to Mr. Howard's on Monday evening, examined the Library, and spent most of the evening in reading. On the next evening, a man from the same place remarked, that the whole crew were at the prayer meeting. In a recent case of repeated disappointment, in relation to a quarterly sermon for the benefit of the Matriner's Church—in the first place on account of the indisposition of the preacher, and the next from the threatening aspect of the weather. pect of the weather—so much regret was expressed by some Seamen, who were soon to leave this port, that the gentle-man was invited to preach in the Mariner's Church in the evening, and a collection was taking up amounting to \$21, \$2.1.2

#### WESTERN RESERVE.

Extract of a letter to one of the Editors of the Recorder om a Clergyman in Ohio.

I fear that some of our new Missionaries to this region, speak in rather too strong terms, when they speak of the readiness and willingness and ability of the people to settle ministers and support the Gespel. They have not been as long and as extensiveacquainted in this part of the country as I have. The expectations of others, who come hereafter may be so much raised by these letters published as to be greatly disappointed when they arrive, and evil result. Different men look through different mediums, and at different sides of the picture. One or two have actually gone back, who felt that there was not a sufficient opening, or a sufficient prospect of support, to render it duty to stay. Perhaps such had better go back. Give me ministers for a new country, who are not easily discouraged, who are not afraid of starving—who are ready, to tread among scorpions, and take up serpents. But when they make those communications, which affect the public mind and influence others to come, some caution is necessary.- I have particular reference to those communications respecting the Reserve.-Our wants are great. We may safely promise those who come work enough. - And we want good work. men, not, to enter upon another man's line of bu ess made ready to their hand, but to take the work from the beginning,—to lay a solid founda-tion, and erect upon it a well compacted superstruc-

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Quarterly Christian Spectator .- The first number of he Christian Spectator, in its new quarterly form, is just issued. The Intelligencer says, "some of the numbers are distinguished in a high degree for profound theological research; others for sound and just criticism; and others still for animated and glowing appeals to our best feelings as men and Christians. The matter is wholly original; religious ntelligence and the lighter essay writing are wholly excluded. The contents of this number are : Review, of Spring on the Means of Regeneration; -- Of Lindsley's Lectures the Middle Aged; - of the Remains of the Rev. Carlos Wil cox;-of Pitkin's Political and Civil History of the United States. Exercitation on the Second Psalm. Review of Stuart on the Epistle to the Hebrews;-of Reports on Sabbath Mails: -of Stewart's Journal in the Sandwich Islands. of Works on Greece. Letters from a Traveller on the Continent of Europe. Review, of Knight's Eulogium, on Nathan Smith, M. D.

### SEMINARY OF THE REF. DUTCH CHURCH.

The whole number of the Students of Theology, who have been examined before the Board of Superintendents, of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Brunswick, N. J. and recommended to the Professors for certificates, to entitle them to an examination for licensure. for certificates, to entitle them to an examination for licensure by any Classis in that denomination is, (according to their Magazine) 93. The Rev. Dr. Livingston commenced his lectures, in 1810, and the first professoral Certificates were issued in 1812, to Thomas De Witt and James Mabon.—The classes have varied in number, since that time, from two to thirteen. Of these, three are dead; eight have settled in the Presbyterian Church; one, in the German Reformed Church, and one has declared himself independent Philadelphian.

# FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

From a table recently published, it appears that the number of Reformed (Calvinistic) ministers in France, is 305, under whose superintendance there are 438 buildings 305, under whose superintendance there are 438 buildings consecrated to public worship. In connexion with these churches, there are 451 Bible Societies and Associations, 124 Missionary Societies and Associations, 59 Societies and Depositories of Religious Tracts, 78 Sunday Schools, and 392 Elementary Schools. This statement does not include the Lutheran Churches; and the number of churches and pastors, says the London Record, is still far from being adequate to the wants of the Protestant populations, for they are often obliged to meet for public worship in out-houses, barns, or in the open air; and in many places one muister hars, or in the open air; and in many places one muister. barns, or in the open air; and in many places one minister has the charge of several churches, so that service can on ly be performed at distant intervals.

[N. Y. Obs.

# INFIDELITY SUPERSEDED.

INFIDELITY SUPERSEDED.

It is well known that the Gospel is now preached in a place which Voltaire devoted to infidelity. A Theatre which belonged to an establishment in Scotland on Mr. Owen's system, has been lately the subject of a similar change. The establishment having been broken up (probably for the same reasons that prevented the success of Frederick the Great's infided Moravianism, mentioned in another column,) and the parish church having been pronounced by the Presbytery unsafe, the "Community" Theatre was rented, and for the last two Sabbaths, says the Glasgow Journal, the Rev. clergyman of the parish has officiated to his parishioners in this singular building; and his hearers are comfortably accommodated on the seats which not many months ago bly accommodated on the seats which not many months ago were bending under audiences attending theatrical perform

# RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Religious Oppressions in England.—A late Louisian Magazine states, that at a Meeting of the Committee appointed to conduct the application to Parliament for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, so grievously burdensome to the Dissenters,—the Secretary reported that densome to the Dissenters.—the Secretary reported that "the expenses incurred by this United Committee, in obtaining the glorious object for which they were appointed, had amounted to \$13,333,00. Two thirds of this amount had been defrayed by the Deputies of the London Congreganan been derrayed by the Protestant Socie-tions, and the remaining one third by the Protestant Socie-ty for the protection of Religious Liberty." This was in-deed a heavy tax on the finess of the Dissenters, in merely requesting Government to remove a burden, which they had no imaginable right to lay on the shoulders of the oppressed. Chr. Watch. Chr. Watch.
Infidel Moravians.-Frederick of Prussia, visited of

one sceasion a Moravian settlement in his dominions. He was quite delighted with the scene of order and harmony which he witnessed among the simple brethren, and resolved at once to settle a number of his veterans in the same ed at once to settle a number of his veterans in the same way. Accordingly a Moravian village was erected, and the Moravian rules adopted in all things but religion. The novelty pleased the old warriors for a time, but by and by they began to quarrel and complain. They behaved worse than in barracks. The king was amazed and mortified.—He sent for the Moravian Bishop, and told him that the experiment had completely failed. The aged Bishop meekly excited the rever hill property that the settlement had minded the royal philosopher, that the settlement had en left without Bibles, and hinted that the principles of rench philosophy would not produce Moravian villages.

Increase of Roman Catholies .- At the close of the re-Increase of Roman Catholics.—At the close of the re-formation in Scotland, there were only three or four Catho-lic priests in that country; dragging out a precarions and persecuted existence. At present there are nearly one hun-dred priests, and the Catholic population is estimated at 120, 000, notwithstanding the very extensive emigration of the Highlanders to Canada.

Lapland .- Lapland, a space of 150,000 miles, or about Lapland.—Lapland, a space of 150,000 miles, or about the extent of France or Germany, has a population perhaps the thinnest in the world—one to every four square miles. Lapland has at present thirteen principal and ten filial churches. The Bible Society of Stockholm has directed sattention to this desolate kingdom, and twelve young men are constantly educated at the king's expense, for preachers among the Laplanders. The Russian Bible Societies are also exerting themselves in this direction; and, so early as 1815, has distributed seven thousand Bibles.—N. Y. Obx.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin has presented £500 sterling, (\$2,200) to the Building Committee of Trinity Church in this city. The Baronet was born in Boston, and haptized in the church which he has thus remembered.

Annual Fast in Connecticut, Friday, April tenth

Portage County, Ohio the editor of the W. S. to the entrest appears a creasing interest appears a upon the subject of Sabi upon the subject of Sabi only of a few energetic m only to the cause. The ally of a few energetic miss only of a few energetic miss petus to the cause. The 's Union,' is about adopting Schools extensively within counties, and a populatio souls. As one of the Exe volves the business of brit instruction, I sometimes for count of our scarcity of me At other times, I view it a a word of his power supply cause the wilderness to bu

St. Lawrence County
this active Society has jusview of the Sabbath Scho
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Oswegatchie.—In the four S. Schools, embrathe last season, they had In Ogdensburgh and commenced and sustain Stockholm .- The S cient and prosperous cers, and 368 scholars

Progress Reports
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Bible Agents .-Bible Association, on ciety stated, that 400 males, were at preservisits to the poor aver

Donations to the their Agent at Utica, On the 26th of Fe

On the 26th of recthis place, on his waseveral manuscripts lations for a second a books, one in Mohattongue, as also a spenumerous schools am that it is designed to separate volume. separate volume. of these several wor and Mr. Hess, of Case.—Kingston

gregation in Buffalo tion to the Rev. Sylv Dismission. - Re

missed, Feb. 18, for gational Church an council, invited from

County, held in the Stanton, of Bethle nexion with the cl

Ordained, Mr. I Pastor of the Seco troductory Prayer, Dr. Pierce, of Bro Waltham, from Ac Christ;" Ordaini by Fay, Dr. Pictor by Rev. Dr. Riple ship by Rev. Mr. B Rev. Mr. Gannet; of Salem; Benedic

On the 11th ult. GEORGE HOLT, ed to the work of to ordained deacon o Feb. 25, Rev. Congregational On the 4th in

The Ordinati Hill, and ARR Baptist Church i der C. P. Wyck port of its Sabb March. If this o

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A letter at La states that the states that the tees of the other Effendi to have the pacification. It is added that Offiey, the No chidning a tree Prince Poligi expected to are the object of his ations begun by Greece.

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promain interest of Sabbath Schools, and we need the aid upon the subject of Sabbath Schools, and we need the aid upon the subject of the Construction of the Executive Committee, on whom describe business of bringing 30,000 children under Bible instruction, I sometimes feel immeasurably depressed on account of our scarcity of means to effect so great an object. At other times, I view it as the cause of God, who, can by a word of his power supply us with the requisite means, and cause the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose."

St Laurence County Union .- The second Report of St. Laurence County Union.—The second Report of this active Society has just arrived. It presents a cheering view of the Sabbath School interest in that county. One Hundred and Fifty-two Schools—One Thousand Teachers—and Four Thousand Eight Hundred scholars, are reported—over one half of which have united with the County Union; the remainder are either independent, or attached to the Methodist Union, or connected with particular denominations. Ninety schools have been commenced during the year, and the increase of scholars has been about Two Thousand Six Hundred.—From 5 to 6000 volumes have been sold, and 4285 Testaments distributed. These Testaments were furnished by the Bible Society, and all the schools have been supplied with the sacred volume—a noble example.—W. S. S. Vis.

example.—W. S. S. Vis.

Oswegatchie.—In this town, one year since, were but four S. Schools, embracing about 225 children. During he last senson, they have had 14 Schools and 545 children. In Ogdensburgh and Gouveneur, many schools have been sommenced and sustained, by brethren who went regularly som one to 7 miles from home.—ib.

Stockholm.—The Stockholm Town Union, a very efficient and prosperous society, embraces 11 schools, 41 teachers, and 368 scholars.—ib.

Progress Reported.—The Managers of the Portage County Ohio Bible Society, report that all the families in that County described of the Bible have been supplied, with the exception of a few who refused to receive the books offered, and a few others for whom German Bibles were want-

the exceptions and a few others for whom German Bibles were wanted.

The New Orleans papers contain an account of a meeting which was held in that city on the 5th Feb. to adopt measures for the more general circulation of the Scriptures in the State of Louisiana. Addresses were made by Judge Smith, J. A. Maybin, Esq. Gen. Ripley, Louis Moreau Lislet, Esq. and Rev. Mesrs. Clapp and De Fernex. The som of \$779\$ was subscribed at the meeting, and measures were taken to increase the amount.—N. Y. Journ. Com.

Bible Agents.—At a late meeting of the Chelsea (Eng.) Bible Association, one of the Sucretaries of the Parent Society stated, that 400 ladies of rank, and 32,000 other females, were at present collectors for Bibles, and that their visits to the poor averaged 500,000 during the year.

Donations to the Am. Board of Missions, received by

their Agent at Utica, in the month ending Feb. 24th, \$518, 40.

On the 26th of February, the Rev. W. Case passed thro' this place, on his way to New York. He takes with him several manuscripts for publication. Among them are translations for a second and enlarged edition of the Indian Hyun books, one in Mohawk and another in the Mississaugah tongue, as also a spelling book, designed for the use of the manuerous schools among the Six Nations. We also learn that it is designed to republish the Gospel of St. Mark, in a separate volume. For the purpose of correcting the proofs of these several works, Mr. Peter Jones, of the Mississaugah, and Mr. Hess, of the Mohawk nation, accompany Mr. Case.—Kingston U. C. Adv.

We understand that the Presbyterian Church and Congregation in Buffalo, N. Y. have given a unanimous invitation to the Rev. Sylvester Eaton to become their pastor.

\*N. Y. Obs.\*

Dismission.—Rev. Phineas Cooke, of Acworth, was dismissed, Feb. 18, from his pastoral relation to the Congregational Church and Society in that place, by a mutual council, invited from the neighboring towns.—N. H. Obs.

At the meeting of the South Consociation of Litchfield County, held in this town last week, the Rev. Benjamin F. Stanton, of Bethlem, was dismissed from his pastoral connexion with the church in that town.—Litch. Enq.

### ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Ordained. Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, as Junior Pastor of the Second Church and Society in this city. Introductory Prayer, and selections from Scripture by Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Brookline; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Riplev, of Waltham, from Acts x, 36, "Preaching Peace by Jesus Christ;" Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Parkman; Charge by Rev. Dr. Riplev, of Concord; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Frothingham; Address to the Society by Rev. Mr. Gannet; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Upham, of Salem; Benediction by the pastor elect.

On the 11th ult. by request of the Otsego Baptist church, George Holt, Jr. & Stephen Hutchiss were ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, & Jesse Stetson was ordained deacon of the same church. Eld. Benjamin Sawins preached the ordaining sermon.

Feb. 25, Rev. Edwin Barnes was ordained over the

Feb. 25, Rev. EDWIN BARNES was ordained over the Congregational church in Boonville, Oneida county. Ser-mon by Rev. Noah Coe, of New-Hartford.

On the 4th inst. Rev. Benjamin B. Stockton, was ordsined over the first Congregational church and society in Pompey, Onondaga county. Sermon by Rev. Richard S. Corning, from Psalm laxviii, 5.

Corning, from Psalm Ixxviii, 5.

The Ordination of Brethren John Manro, Isaac Hill, and Abraham Halsted, as Deacons of the first Baptist Church in Camillus, took place on the 24th ult. Elder C. P. Wyckoff preached the sermon from Acts vi. 3.

# SABBATH SCHOOLS.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Each Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Sabbath School
Union is earnestly requested to forward the Secretary a report of its Sabbath School or Schools, before the 20th of
March. If this request is generally heeded, the report of the
State Union will be ready for distribution before the close of Election week.—The questions to be answered in the report may found in the Recorder for Jan. 15, 1829.

ARTEMAS BULLARD, Sec'y Mass. S. S. Union.

# SECULAR SUMMARY

# FOREIGN.

A letter at London from Constantinople dated Dec. 18, states that the Prussian Ambassador had united with Ministers of the other neutral powers in an application to the Reis Effendi to have Commissioners sent to Poros, to treat for the pacification of Greece, but the attempt had been fruitless. the parametrion of creece, out the attempt had been fruites, it is added that special marks of favour are lavished on Mr. Offley, the North American Consul, who is about concluding a treaty of commerce with the Porte.

Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador at Loudon, was expected to arrive in Paris Jan. 20. It was asserted that

the object of his journey was to terminate important negoti-ations begun by him in London, relative to the affairs of

Greece.

It appears from accounts from Peros of Nov. 30, that the President of Greece had ordered the convocation of a National Assembly. The government had sent a commission to Candia to ascertain what chances there were of enabling the Greeks there to shake off the Turkish yoke. This mission was confided to Tombasis of Hydra. If the report was favourable it was proposed to send 2000 men, under Tombasis, who were already at Hydra prepared to embark.

It was suggested that the Russians will adopt a different plan for the next campaign—that instead of attempting again the passes of the Balkan, they will advance through Servia and Bosnia.

On the 19th of November, Mr. Dawkins, the Engligh Minister in Greece, transmitted his credentials to the Pres-ident. This is a positive recognition of the Greek govern-ment by Great Britain.

ment by Great Britain.

The Greek forces had obtained some military advantages deserving of notice. On the 1st of November they took the important post of the monastery of Vombo in Livadia. On the 17th, the town of Livadia, the capital of the province of that name, surrendered to Gen. Ypailanti. On the 28th, the town of Salona was occupied by the Greeks. In the course of the month more than 800 Turks were killed, and 400 Arabian horses taken. On the 12th, the president invited the Penhellenium to take steps for the convocation of the National Assembly.

An Alexandria account of Nov. 20th says: Some French.

of the National Assembly.

An Alexandria account of Nov. 20th says: Some French transports have brought to this city the troops which composed the garrison of Patras. The object of the Allics appears to be to occupy the Island of Candia, a very numerous Engagement of the patras are appeared by the Sandara of Candia, a very numerous Engagement of the patrice are of the patrice of ropean flect having assembled at Suda, as if to invite the Turks to evacuate Candia. Two French vessels sailed for Poros, escorted by a French brig of war. These vessels had on board 300 Greek slaves, redeemed from the Turks at the expease of the King of France. It has been elsewered, that there are at Cairo a great number of those unfor-

An Ancona article of Nov. 30th, states, that it is said that a North America squadron will appear in the Archipelago

portage County, Ohio.—A gentleman of this Co. writes a de editor of the W. S. S.Visitant, as follows. "An invasing interest appears among all classes of the community, reasing interest appears among all classes of the community, on the subject of Sabbath Schools, and we need the aid to the Levant, and especially those who are ready to freight vestels, are alarmed at those reports. It would not next spring—a circumstance which gives rise to all sorts of reasonings and political conjectures. The English who trade is the Levant, and especially those who are ready to freight vessels, are alarmed at those reports. It would not be at all improbable that the Porte should concede great commercial advantages to the United States of North America, that they might assist in their contest with the Greeks. It seems very certain that the North Americans are seeking greatly to extend their commerce in the Archipelago, and that with this view they are negociating with the Porte, without interfering in any manner with the affairs of Greece; but it is not to be supposed that the policy of the United States of North America thinks of counteracting the projects of the three principal maritime powers of Europe.

A letter from Munich, states that the Osage Indians, (who, it will be recollected, went out from America some time

A letter from Munich, states that the Osage Indians, (who, it will be recollected, went out from America some time since,) had arrived in that city. They were deserted by their guides, before they arrived, and, having been conducted to M. by a humane traveller, were, even then, in a suffering condition, for want of food.—Pallad.

From Tampico.—A letter from a gentleman in Tampico to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 2, says, "Our country is not altogether settled as yet. I expect, almost every mail from Mexico, to hear that the law for the expulsion of the European Spaniards has passed the Chamber of Deputies. Gen. Guerrero has been elected President of the Republic, by an almost unanimous vote of two Houses.—His opponent, Pedraza, who was elected by the people in October, haz not been heard of since the disturbance in the city of Mexico.

October, has not been heard of since the disturbance in the city of Mexico.

Gen. Vivien, the Netherlands Ambassador to Guatamala, Gen. Vivien, the Netherlands Ambassador to Guatamala, and suite who accompanied Gen. Harrison to Curracon, from which place his Netherland Majesty's ship of war Pallas conveyed him to Omon, arrived, all well, at Guilar, which is within five days journey of the capital. Gen. V.'s reception by both the contending parties was friendly, and much was anticipated favorable from his embassy. The San Salvadoreans were besieging the city of Guatamala, and had possession of Guilar and Ysabel.—N. Y. Gaz.

San Salvadoreans were besieging the city of Guatamana, and had possession of Guilar and Yashel.—N. Y. Gaz.

From Callao.—Letters from Callao of the 8th November state that the recent preparations for battle between the Colombian and Peruvian forces are likely to be interrupted by negociations for peace. The Colombian army was at Guayaguil, and De Peruvians, 19,000 strong, were at Puira, under Gen. La Mar. Agents from Bolivar were waiting at Guayaquil for phissports to proceed to Lima, in order to adjust the existing difficulties. A new constitution has been established in Chili, which recognizes only the Roman Catholic as the state religion.—Daily Adv.

Naval Battle.—Letters from Panama of Jan. 25th, state that the Peruvian fleet, commanded by Admiral Guise, attacked the Colombian fleet in the port of Guayaquil in Pecuber list. The latter was protected by the Colombian batteries. The action was very severe without being decisive to cither party. About 500 men were killed, including Admiral Guise, the Peruvian commander, (an Englishman,) whose body had been sent to Lima.

Internal Improvement.—The Quebec Gazette of Feb.

whose body had been sent to Lima.

Internal Improvement.—The Quebec Gazette of Feb.
28, states that upwards of £35,000 have been voted by the
Assembly of Lower Canada, during the present session, for
the improvement of roads and communications, and further
exploring the country.

The New-York Albion, an English paper in New-York,
asses it is in vain, any longer to deny, that a spirit of treat-

says "it is in vain, any longer to deny, that a spirit of trea-son and incipient revolution is actually abroad in the Can-

#### DOMESTIC.

Appointments under the new administration.—Martin Van Buren, of New York, Secretary of State; Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; John Mc'Lean, of Ohio, (late Post Master General.) Associate Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court; John W. Campbell, District Judge in Ohio; John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, Secretary of War; John Branch of N. Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, Attorney General; Wm.T. Barry, of Kentucky, Post Master General; John Pope, of Kentucky, Governor of Arkansas; Wm. Marshall, of Indiana, to be Marshal of Indiana; Mr. Harper, District Judge of Louisiana; M. Slidel, District Judge of the same; Andrew Dunlap, District Attorney of Massachusetts, vice Geo. Blake; Mr. Cambreleng, Collector, and M. M. Noah, Surveyor of the port of New York; Mr. Wickliffe, Governor of Arkansas.

Collectors of Customs, &c.—The following have been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate:

nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate:
Francis Baylies, for New Bedford; John Chandler, for Portland, James N. Barker, for Philadelphia; Walter R. Danforth, for Providence; Noah A. Phelps, for Middletown, Conn.; Schuyler Sampson, for Plymouth; — Ellis, for New Haven; and Joshua Prentiss, Surveyor of the revenue for Markhabead.

for Marblehead.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday mentions a letter received from Washington, which states that Mr. Tazewell has been nominated to the Senate as Minister to England, in the place of Mr. Barbour, to be recalled; Mr. Floyd to the Court of Spain; in the place of Mr. Everett, to be recalled; Mr. Baldwin to France, in place of Mr. Trown, to be recalled; Mr. J. P. Moore, to Colombia, in the place of Gen. Harrison, to be recalled; and Mr. Woodbury to the Netherlands, in the place of Mr. Hughes, to be recalled.

recalled.

John Varnum, Esq. of Haverhill in this State has been the U. States

George M. Troup, U. States Senator from Georgia, is

onfined at Savannah by indisposition.

President Jackson's Inaugural Address.—Though President Jackson's Inaugural Address.—Though we must acknowledge ourselves disappointed in the perusal of this address, we were happy to see the pledge he has publicly given to pursue a just and liberal policy towards the Indian tribes. We hope it will not prove a mere promise; it is an interesting crisis with our Indian brethren—in fact one of life and death, and the government have a fair opportunity to allay their painful apprehensions, and protect them in their just inheritance.—Chr. Mir.

tuem in their just inheritance.—Chr. Mir.

During the late session of Congress, there were between sixty and seventy bills, of all sorts, passed and completed. Nearly twenty of these were for the relief of individuals, and a dozen or more for appropriations for different objects of national expenditure; and a great proportion of the rest related to subjects of trilling importance, as it regards the public at large.

Exploring Expedition .- We regret that this enterprise which has engaged so much of the public attention and in-terest, particularly of the whole maritime community, should not have been acted on. The bill passed the House of Rep-resentatives by a large majority; but the late period of the session in which the Naval Committee in the Senate report-ed the bill, placed it beyond the action of that body in its regular order. It therefore remains, with many other bills of importance, to be revived and acted on at the next seamportance, to be revived and acted on at the next see ion .- Nat. Intel.

sion.—Nat. Intel.

Alabama and the Creeks.—The Legislature of Alabama, following the example of Georgia in respect to the Cherokees, have passed a law annexing all the Creeks Indian Territory within the limits of the State, to the Counties of St. Clair, Shelby, Montgomery and Pike; and extending over the same, the jurisdiction of their Courts.—They have also provided for taking an accurate census of the Indian population in said Counties as now constituted, together with the number of slaves owned by the Indians.—The sixth section of the law declares, "that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to impose taxation or militia Act shall be so construed as to impose taxation or militia duty on the Indians until the same be specially authorized by the State Legislature." We should infer from this, that they claim the right of taxing the Indians, and subjecting them to military duty, but either of them is an assumption of power unknown to our constitutions.

The Legislature of South Carolina have adjourned, without making an appropriation for a subscription on the pa of the State to the stock of the Rail Road Company. It said there is every reason to expect such a measure will

taken at the next session.

The Legislature of Maine adjourned on Friday the 6th inst. after a laborious ression of fifty-nine days. Among other acts passed was one to apportion and asserss on the inhabitants of the state a tax of fifty thousand dollars.

Enoch Lincoln of Maine has declined being again considered a candidate for the office of Governor of that state.— The Hon. Jonathan G. Huntoon, of Readfield, has been noninated as a candidate

inated as a candidate.

Election in New-Hampshire.—The election for Governor, Counsellors, Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, and the choice of members to the 21st Congress, was held on the 10th inst. in New-Hampshire. The friends of the present and past National Administration ran whole tickets. It is supposed the Jackson ticket has entirely succeeded. Gen. Peirce is elected Governor, over Gov. Bell. The new members of Congress are Messrs. Brodhead, Hammons, Harvey, Chandler, Hubbard and Weeks. Of the members of the 20th Congress, Messrs. Bartlett, Brown, Healy and Whipple, declined being candidates for re-election. dates for re-election

The Mails .- The Post Master of this city has given notice that extra mails for Newport, New Bedford, Rhode-Island State, and Boston, will be closed daily (except Sundaya) at 3 P. M. and despatched by the Providence Steam Boats. When the mails are carried by the Connecticut steam boat they will be closed at 11 A. M.—N. Y. Adv.

Nearly 7000 ship letters were received at the post office New York, on the 10th inst., after 3 o'clock; nearly half

in New York, on the 10th inst., after 3 o'clock; nearly half of them were delivered that evening, and the residue prepared for the different mails of the next morning.

A Post Office is established at Brookline. The mail with run to and from Boston every day in the week, except the Sabbath.

Military Spirit.—A very sensible writer in the Boston Courier attempts to prove that the unition system and a prevailing love of military parade and power—the military education adopted at several seminaries in the country—with feelings inspired by the reception (mostly of a military education adopted at several seminaries in the country—with feelings inspired by the reception (mostly of a military expension of the contract of the prevailed of the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency.

Touats.—It is almost three years since we have published a string of toasts, and it will be more than three years before we shall publish another string, Jackson, or anti-Jackson. Nine tentls of the toasts which are published, are frothy, pointless, and vapid, or if seasoned at all, it is with searrility, calumny, or profunences. The time will come when such things will be despised by all but boys blackguards and bacchanalians.—Hamp. Gaz.

Western Reserve College.—A friend in Ohio writes, "Our College is prospering beyond our expectations. Nothing seems to be wanting, but sufficient funds and a good President. I hope our benefactors in Boston will have occasion to feel, that in aiding us they have lent to the Lord, and helped lay a foundation for lasting benefits to the souls of men and the Church of God."

A College at La Grange.—The Methodist Conference, of Tengessen and Mississimi have produced in the conference, of Tengessen and Mississimi have conference.

and helped lay a foundation for lasting benefits to the souls of men and the Church of God."

A College at La Grange.—The Methodist Conference, of Tennessee and Mississippi, have resolved to establish a College at La Grange in Alabama.

Infant Schools Extending.—We learn that the inhabitants of West Brookfield, Ms. have come to the noble resolution of establishing an Infant School in that place. We hope the time is not far distant when such a school will be established in every village throughout our country.

The National Orator.—Messrs. White, Gallagher & White have just published, under this title, a book which promises to be a valuable acquisition to schools in which declamation or oratory forms a branch of the course of instruction. It is a duodecimo volume, of 300 pages, and consists of selections from the best English and American parliamentary and forensic speeches, extracts from eloquent pulpit discourses, and poetry of different descriptions, expressly for the use of children and youth, in rhetorical recitation. The author is Mr. Charles Dester Cleveland, [a native of Be 500,1] whose experience as a teacher lad consinced him of the resed of such a work, and fitted line to moderate the the mak of preparing it. The principal quoints in which this volume differs from those now in use, see, in giving, generally, shorter extracts, and in admitting a larger share of American compositions.—N. Y. Adv.

History of Massachusetts.—Alden Bradford, Esq. is now engaged in preparing another volume of the history of Massachusetts, which is to embrace the period from 1790

History of Massachusetts.—Alden Bradford, Esq. is now engaged in preparing another voluce of the history of Massachusetts, which is to embrace the period from 1790 to 1812. It was during this period that Mr. Bradford was engaged in the duties of political and public life; his means of obtaining correct information of the solicy and measures of those days of animated party excitement are uncommon-ly good, and his faithfulness as a historian has already been

We learn that the Rev. Gardner B. Perry of Bradford, Mass. is engaged in preparing a Gazeteer of the Literary Institutions in this country. It will early ace an account of Colleges, Academies, distinguished Prvate Schools, &c., which have existed, or do now exist; the systems of education adopted; all important improvement; the success of the various plans, so far as it can be ascertained; and at the close, a general survey of common School Education in the several States. Such a work, properly executed, will be invaluable.—Quar. Reg.

It appears that Burke's celebrated work on the Sublime and Beautiful, has been adapted to the use of Schools, by a teacher of rhetoric, in New-York. Such passages as might be deemed of questionable utility to young ladies, have been stricken out, and the Latin quotations have been accommodated with English translations. A set of interrogations, embracing by their answers all the important matter in the book, have been added.

A translation of the Latin Grammau of C. G. Zumpt from the German has lately been made by George Bancroft, of the Round Hill School, Northampton, published by Messrs. G. & C. & H. Carvill, of New York. The great reputation of this work in Germany, is evinced by its having run through seven editions. In England 1 translation of it has gone through two large editions.

The Report of the New York Historical Society, made to the Legislature on the 2d instant, states its number of volumes at 7000; of which 3000 relate directly to the history of America. There are also 300 volumes newspapers, and many valuable MSS.

Essex Medical Society.—At the late annual meeting of the Essex, New-Jersey, Medical Society, the following

and many valuable MSS.

Essex Medical Society.—At the late annual meeting of the Essex, New-Jersey, Medical Society, the following resolutions were adopted:—1. Resolved, That the members of the Essex Medical Society consider the intemperate use of ardent spirits, as the most fruitful source of disease, and as such a great social and national evil.—2. Resolved, That e members of the Society discourtenance by their ex-nple and influence the habitual and excessive use of ar-

ample and influence the habitual and excessive use of ardent spirits.

Libel.—Mr. Bacheler, editor of the Anti-Universalist,
has been tried for a libel on the character of George B.
Beals, deceased, and acquitted. The alleged offence was
in an article, which contradicted an obinary notice published in the Universalist Trumpet; and consisted in asserting that the deceased was "habituated to profanity,"—
though he died penitent. The defence was, that the accusation was true, and made for justifiable cause.

Credibility of Witnesses.—In the above case, the defendant made a strengues attempt to exclude Universalist

Credibility of Withesses.—In the above case, the de-fendant made a strenuous attempt to exclude Universalists from the right of taking an oath. The Court overruled the objection, deciding that, if a man believed in the exis-tence of a God, who would reward the good and pun-ish the teicked, he had all the qualifications required by law for admission as a witness or juror, though proof might be brought, concerning his religious opinions, as matter to discredit his testimons.

he brought, concerning his religious opinions, as matter to discredit his testimony.

Kershaw Anti-Duelling Association.—A Society was formed in Camden on the 14th of Feb. in which its members mutually pledged themselves to use every honorable means to suppress the unlawful practice of Duelling, viewing it as an unjustifiable exposure of human life, uncalled for by the legitimate laws of honour, and capable, by a prudent and timely interference, of a just and anicable arrangement.

[Charleston Obs.]

Honor and Honesty.—Three Boys, from the House of Reformation for Juvenile Delinquents at South Boston, who were on a visit to the city by permission one morning last week, picked up a pocket book in the street, containing some valuable papers, and sixty-seven dollars in money. They went immediately to the superintendant, Mr. Wells, who happened also to be in the city, and gave it to him.

Temperance.—At the annual town meeting in Alfred,

Temperance.—At the annual town meeting in Alfred, in Monday, March 2d, for the choice of town officers, the wo following votes were passed unanimously.

two following votes were passed unanimously.

Voted, That no ardent spirits be furnished on the highways, this year, at the expense of the town.

Voted, That it be considered dishonorable by the electors present, for any person, elected into office in this town,
to treat with ardent spirits.

At West Leyden and Boonville. Ohio, a Temperance
Society was formed on the 29th of January last, consisting
of 11 members, to which 29 more have since been added.

A Temperance Society has been formed by a respectable number of Young Men of South Cornwall, Conn.—Another is formed at Butler, Pa.

Great Sale .- The Sixth semi-annual sale of Domestic Great Sale.—The Sixth semi-annual sale of Domestic Goods, finder the direction of the New-England Society, took place over the Fancuil Hall Market, last week. On a single day, Wednesday, between six and seven thourand packages of Woollen and Cogog Goods were sold; the val-ue of which we have heard sedimated at \$200 the package,

ne of which we have heard estimated at \$200 the package, amounting in all to \$1,300,000. Besides these, large quantities of leather, shoes, wool and furniture, were disposed of, which would very considerably enhance the amount. Self-regulating Wind-mill.—There is advertised, at Washington, a new Wind-mill, which shifts itself with every change of the wind, or shuts up its sails in a high blow, so as to receive no more pressure than will give the motion and power required. The sails are thus left in the wind day and night, so as to receive the benefit of the breeze, with or without the attention of the miller. Its inventor, (Isaac Clowes,) affirms that "it can be set in motion, or stopped instantly, and laid by in safety, without the miller's going out of the house."—Dai. Adv.

Sound Steam Boats.—The boats of the several compa-

out of the house."—Dai. Adv.

Sound Steam Boats.—The boats of the several companies that are to run between Providence and New York, have commenced their regular trips for the season. Those as present on the line are the Benj. Franklin, Capt. E. S. Bunker; the Clancellor Livingston, Capt. Coggeshall; the Connecticut, Capt. Tomlinson, and the Washington, Capt. Comstack. One of these will leave New York every day in the week, except Sanday;—consequently one of them will arrive at Providence every day except Monday unless prevented by accident. They are first rate boats, with good crews, judicious commanders, and every way calculated to promote the comfort, convenience and safety of the passengers.

Trac.

Extract of a letter dated Charleston, S. C. Feb. 28, 1829.—"I winessed this morning an interesting experiment made with the rail-road car, the ingenious invention of Mr. Holmes of this city. It was placed on the piece of rail-road in Wentworth-street, constructed by the company last summer, for experiment. The car weighed 2600 lbs. and was loaded with 48 bales of cotton, each of about 300 lbs. making together a weight of 17,000 lbs. The whole was pushed forward by one man, with some difficulty on the part of the road, where the ascent is at the rate of 22 feet per mile, but with ease on the level part. The action of the rolling wheels was very uniform and regular, and plac-

Soup House .- During the late season of distress among Some House.—During the late season of distress among the poor of New York, a temporary soup house was opened, principally by the liberality of one gentleman. In 8 days it supplied 21,486 rations of soup and 600 pounds of may bread. A pint was considered one ration, and every person who made application, was supplied with as many rations as there were individuals in the family to which he belonged. Soup was furnished at all times when called for, day and night, with the exception of two nights after a late hour.

day and night, with the exception of two nights after a late hour.

Anli-Masonry.—Mr. Ward is much employed at A.ew-York, in publishing and lecturing ngainst Free Masonry.—He proposes to give in a course of Six Lectures, the origin, the history, the profane oaths, and the false pretensions, of Freenasonry, together with the internal evidence of the truth and correctness of the Revelations of Free Masonry made by Capt. Morgan and the Le Roy Convention.

Judge Woodruff, of Dauby, Cona. a soldier of the revolution, who went out to Greece last spring to superintend the distribution of supplies sent from this country, returned home last week. He arrived at New York from Malaga, having had a series of tedious delays after he left the Morea.

Small Pox.—The small pox has appeared in a paper mill in Peterberough, N. H. A girl employed in sorting rags discovered a shirt which was stained with purulent matter and burned it. A few days after she was taken ill, but the physician was not aware of the nature of the discover lad been exposed to it. The alarm was great, and two persons came express to Boston to procure vaccine matter, very few of the people having had the kine pock. We have not heard of any deaths.

The left Demonstrate of the discovered of the people having had the kine pock.

ter, very tew of the people having had the kine pock. We have not heard of any deaths.

The brig Dromo, of Portland, Capt. William Rice, bound home from Goree in Africa, was lost at sea about the 21st of Feb. The Captain and seven other persons perished, exhausted with cold and fatigue. Mr. Williams the mate, and a Danish seamen, were taken alive from the wreck five days after the gale, and have arrived at this port.

days after the gale, and have arrived at this port.

The death of Major Alexander Garden is announced in the Chaileston papers of Feb. 26. Major Garden was a cornet in Lee's Legion, and acted, during past of the revolutionary war, as Aid to Gen. Greene. Having been, for many years, Vice President of the South Carelina Society of Cincinnati, he was chosen President of that body on the death of General Charles C. Finckney.

The body of James Barney Allen, the child that was lost at Pravidence in the sony-storm on the 20th off, has been

The body of James Barney Allen, the child that was lost at Providence in the snow-storm on the 20th ult has been found in the bottom of a well. The boarding of the front of the well curb was not more than 21 inches from the ground to the opening, and the evidence given to the jury at the inquest was, that a foot or more of snow in depth was on the side-walk, adjoining the curb, on the afternoon after the commencement of the storm. The well is situated but a short distance from the door where the boy's mother resided, and he, probably, much bewildered, might have taken the opening in the curb for his mother's door, and fallen into the well.

Mad does are doing a great deal of mischief in Vermont:

into the well.

Mad dogs are doing a great deal of mischief in Vermont; valuable horses, cattle and hogs have been bitten, and some

valuable horses, cattle and hogs have been bitten, and some have died.

Fire in Portland.—Last week, a large wooden building in Fore Street, formerly known as the Mechanics' Hall, a part of which was owned by Mr. N. C. Murray, and by him occupied for a store, and a seaman's boarding house, was destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock in the morning. It soon communicated to the other part of the block, owned by Mrs. Baker, and occupied by Mr. H. G. Quiney as a store and boarding house, which was also destroyed. Both families and boarders had only time to escape with their lives most of them from the second story. Mrs. Murray and her children were in the country on a visit; they must have perished, if they had been in libeir usual sleeping rooms. At Mr. Quincy's a man who called himself John Stevens, a native of New Orleans, who was carried "dead drunk" into the upper story, the evening previous, perished in the fiames!! Not an article of furniture or of clothing was saved by either of the unfortunate families. A small sum was insured on their furniture, and the building covered for mear its value.

Fire.—On Sabbath day, the 8th inst. a large building was burnt at New Brunswick, N. J. and a dwelling house adjoining partially consumed. Five occupants were driven out, and 2 or \$2000 lost.

Fire.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of the 10th inst. a fire broke out in Fidler and Taylor's soap and caudle factory, in Green-street, between Hamilton & Lydius-Strees.

Fire.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of the 10th inst. a five broke out in Fidler and Taylor's soap and candle factory, in Green-street, between Hamilton & Lydius-streens, Albany, which building was destroyed, together with three large vats, in which were about 1600 barrels of beer. The insurance on the building was \$2000, on the stock \$4000. Loss, exclusive of insurance, about \$6000. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, there was a second alarm from the same spot, and some wooden sheds, in which was tallow to the value of \$2,000 or \$3,000 which was destroyed. The extensive brewery of F. & T. was saved by extraordinary exertions.

Adv.

dinary exertions.

Fire.—The Turpentine Manufactory of Messer. D. & J.
Henshaw & Co. at Couth Boston, was destroyed by fire last
Monday evening, between the hours of 8 and 9. Loss supposed to be six or eight thousand dollars. No insurance. posed to be six or eight thousand dollars. No insurance. On the evening of the 10th inst, about 8 o'clock, the village of Bath, Me, was again alarmed by the ery of fire, which proceeded from the house of A. R. Mitchell, on a compact part of Washington-street. Another extensive configeration was expected, but the skill and effocts of the citizens were successful in confining the fire to the building in which it originated. Mr. Mitchell and his wife were not at home when the fire was discovered, and three of their children were in bed. All were saved uninjured, except a small boy considerably burned. The loss in furniture was considerable.

A fire broke out on the evening of the 9th, at about half A fire broke out on the evening of the 9th, at about half past eight o'clock, in Alexandria, which consumed the stable of Mr. John West, on Royal-street, with some outlouses. Four horses were burnt to death, it being impossible to drive them out of the flames.

A Tannery in North (late Belvidere) Street, Baltimore, belonging to Mr. George Appold, was burnt, as is supposed by design on the night of the 7th inst. The loss is supposed to exceed \$5600, which was partly insured.

Weather.—At New York, on the 12th inst. almost a nickly darkness nervaded the city about noon, accompanies

Weather.—At New York, on the 12th inst. almost a pitchy darkness pervaded the city about noon, accompanied with rain, lightning and thunder. Many of the inhabitants were compelled to light candles to enable them to pursue their avocations. There was an unusually heavy following the avocations. There was an unusually heavy following the same for hair in the Lower Bay. Between two and three o'clock it cleared off, with the wind at West, and mild.

At Philadelphus, about 12 o'clock on the same day there was a violent rain, attended with thunder.

Lubec, Mr.—On the 6th inst. there was a snow-storm at Lubec of uncommon severity. The wharves were much injured, and two were washed away. Considerable damage was done at Eastport. The schr. Sarah, Shackford, age was some a Lastport. The search Sarah, Shacktoru, sailed for Boston on the 5th, came to anchor about 9 o' clock that evening, in a harbor at Moore Beach, near the Light—next merning about 9 o'clock, she parted both chains, drifted on the rocks, and was lost—crew and paasengers all saved, with their baggage. A small shop was lost above Pleasant Point—the master, Welsh, was drowned.

Folly and Suffering.—On the 4th inst. as the friends of Gen. Jackson in Ellsworth, Me. were celebrating his inauguration as President, Mr. Joseph Alexander was severely wounded by the premature discharge of "an old rusty four-pounder." Both arms have been angurated, and his recovery is doubtful. His arms were broken above the elbows, and his wrists and hands mangled in a shocking manner.

Rultimore Jail .- There were confined in the ixil at Bal Baltimore Jail.—There were confined in the jail at Bal-timore on the 3d inst. 38 debtors, 7 persons guilty of assault and battery, 8 runaways, 2 U. 8. criminals, and 15 Balti-more city and county criminals. Total, 70. Of the whole number, two only were females. The Grand Jury recom-mend, among other things, an application to the Legislature for "a repeal of the odious and oppressive law which an-thorises the sale of a white or free colored persons for jail fees, (committed for a breach of the peace,) after remaining

Mail Robbery .- The way-mail between Charleston and Savannah, was cut off from behind the sulkey on the night of the 25th ult. The Charleston Patriot of the 27th says, it has been recovered-contents whole and uninjured

It has been recovered—contents whose and uniquized.

Store breaking.—On Tuesday night, 3d inst. a store in Dorchester near the Rev. Dr. Codman's Meeting House, was broken open and robbed of several articles, and a fire kindled with intent to burn, but afterwards extinguished bindled with intent to burn, but ancewards extinguished by the incendiarry, who left a note stating that he had relented and would not burn the store, as the store keeper might be a poor man. A quantity of prunella shoes, hand-kerchiefs, gloves, wallets, &c. were stolen. Two other stores were broken open, the same night, in that town. [Pat

Trials for Murder.—Catherine Cashiere, a colored woman, was tried at New-York on Wednesday of last week, for the murder of Susan Anthony. The jury brought in a verdict of willin hurder.—On Thursday, in the same Court, Ann Johnson was tried for the murder of Aun Carr,

Trial for Murder.—Richard M. Johnson who murder-ed Mrs. Newman in New York, last November, has been tried and convicted.

Jason Wentworth of Dedham, cut his throat in a state of insanity, on the 11th inst. with a jack knife.

Catch the Villian.—" A Frenchman by the name of Charles Ritte, was killed last week in Pennsylvania, by a notorious murderer name! Whiskey. The wretched foreigner repaired to an old uninhabited house with a bottle of the poison which he swallowed, and died." [Com. Adv.

By the ship Thames, at New York, from London, came

Rowland Stephenson, the fraudulent banker from Eng-

howand stepnenson, the translatent banker from England, has arrived at Savannah, with his clerk Lloyd.

Murder.— Mr. John H. Esty, formerly of Auburn, N. Y. was killed on the 4th of January, on board a steam-boat at Flint Island in the Mississippi, by Lewis Hunt another passenger. There had been some dispute between them the day before; the blows were given suddenly, in the presence with the control of the persons.

ten persons.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

From the N. Y. Commercial, arrived last evening, we learn the following particulars of a horrible piracy, committed on the brig Attentive, Capt. Caleb U. Grozier, of Boston. It is stated in the testimony of Alfred Hill, second mate, that the vessel suiled from Matanzas on Sunday the 224 of February, having on board the following persons: Caleb U. Grozier, master; Joseph Jordan, first master; Alfred Hill, second mate; John Robinson, Joseph Blaseday and Potter, seamen; and a black man, name unknown. Off Point Yaco, she was bearded and brought to by a piratical schooner about 60 or 70 tons burthen, foll of men armed with cutlasses, and having two large guns on board.

As soon as the pirates had boarded, Hill secreted himself among the cargo. The crew having previously been

As soon as the pirates had boarded, Hill secreted himself among the cargo. The crew having previously been confined in the cabin, were called of deck separately, and as he supposes, murdered. He distinctly heard the captain say, "Lord, have mercy on my soul." About four o'clock in the afternoon they knocked out her bow-port, and left her, when she immediately began to fill with water. He found blood upon the deck, and pieces of watches, wearing apparel, &c. strewed around in confusion. With the assistance of a plank, he succeeded in arviving on shore, at the disc of a plank, he succeeded in arriving on shore, at the distance of three miles, and the vessel sunk.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines of "O. H." want the fire and soul of true poetry.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Benjamin French, to Miss Abia G. Duabar, of Hingham; Midshipman Thomas Russell, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Pamelia S. Andrews.

In Doschester, Mr. Edmand Vose Monroe, to Miss Elizabeth Hinckley Stetson.—In East-Cambridge, Mr. Robert Tutten, to Miss Susan Tidd Rinney, daughter of Benj. B.—In Fraugingham, Mr. John Moulton, to Miss Clarissa Relkanp.—In Worcester, Mr. Samuel D. Baxter, of Graffon, to Miss Mary Kirby.—In East Sudbury, Mr. Jostah A. Thoneas, to Miss Caroline Damen.—In Norton, Mr. Joseph W. Cross, of East-Bridgwater, to Miss Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Danforth, Esq. of N.—In New-Bedford, Mr. Howland Luce, to Miss Sarah Ann Peckham, and Mander of Mr. Daniel P.—In Providence, Mr. Peter Etchell, to Miss Harty Tanner.

In Amherst, Ms. by Rev. Mr. Washburn, Rev. Daniel G. Sprague, of Hampton, Ct. to Mrs. Caroline W. White, of

prague, of Hampton, Ct. to Mrs. Caroline W. White, of ie former place. In Saco, Me. Mr. Lewis Wilson, of Calais, to Miss Eliz-

abeth C. Kettelle. In Hanson, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Abington, Rev. Freeman P. Howland, to Mrs. Deborah Sawin, both of Hanson.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Thursday last, Mr. Edward Perkins, aged 21; Mrs. Charlotte Levin, wife of Benjamin L. Levin, and daughter of Thomas Dean, of Exeter, (N. H.) 35; Elizabeth T. Leeds, 14; Widow Ann His, 51; Mr. Andrew Shea, 40; Mary Jane Porter, daughter of Mr. Zachariah P. 4 years.

In Charlestown, Mr. Silas Baboeck, 38.—In Dorchester, Idah Canne Fee, Slas La Farencia M.

In Charlestown, Mr. Silas Babook, 38.—In Dorchester, John Capen, Esq. 84.—In Framingham, Mr. Robert John Park, of Newburyport, 23.—In Royalston, Hon. Joseph Easterbrook, a Senator of this Commonwealth, from Worcester County.—In Gloucester, Mr. Addison Wheeler, 21; Mr. Caleb T. Goodrich, 26.—In Acton, Mr. John Hunt, 61.—In Chesterfield, Mrs. Lucy Knight, wife of Mr. Erastus K. 51.—In Fitchung, 7th inst. Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Levi Simonds, 21.—In Newport, Mrs. Lydia Coggeshall, widow of Capt. John C. 78.

geshall, widow of Capt. John C. 78.
In Portsmouth, N. H. George, 3 years, son of Mr. Asa
Runnels; his death was occasioned by the upsetting of a
bowl of starch in his boson.
In Hollis, N. H. Dea. Stephen Jewett, in his 76th year.
Mrs. Polly Willoughby, 73.—In Amherst, N. H. Mes. Margaretta Carleton, 26, wife of Mr. Oliver Carleton, Preceptor of the Academy at Haverhill, Ms., and daughter of
the late Hu. Clifton Claret.

ceptor of the Academy at Haverhill, Ms., and daughter of the late Hon. Clifton Claged.

In Keene, Mrs. Anna, 59, wife of Mr. Labin Gater;
Mr. Luther Holman, suicide, 23, of Fitzwilliam.—In Jaffrey, Mr. Simeon Butler, 50.

At Calais, Me. Mrs. Lurina Barker, wife of Mr. Samuel F. Barker, 23.

In Bristol, Hon. John Peck, 64.

In Bridport, Vt. Miss Lavina Baldwin, in the 24th year of her ige. Mrs. Christian Purwell, wife of Mr. David B. In inc With year.—In Salem, N. Y. Mrs. Mary Bininger, 27.

At Freeport, Me. on the 27th ut. Elbridge Sonle, 18.

He had been assisting to open the roads after a snow storm, and perished in a field which he attempted to cross on returning home.

arring home.

In Salem, Va. the Rev. Christian David Buchholz, 72.
In Indiana, Va. Rev. Alexander Templeton, recently of Rockbridge co. Va.

In Lansing, N. Y. Mr. Josiah Iver, 90. He was a soldier of the French war, and was at the taking of Eurgoyne, and in several other important engagements, during the war for independence. for independence.

In Halfmoon, N. Y. Mr. Evart Waldron, 94. During

the whole period of his long life, he is not known to have called a physician, or taken any medicine. He has left three brothers, whose united ages amount to between 260

# LECTURES FOR CHILDREN.

LECTURES FOR CHILDREN.

The success of the infant school system of instruction, depends in a great measure upon familiar descriptions and visible illustrations of natural and common objects. And a moment's reflection upon the early propensities and habits of children, must satisfy any one, that such instruction is at once the most easy, interesting and useful to young minds, because it is most natural. That the natural reiences are not only within their comprehension, but peculiarly fitted to interest and instruct them, for the plain reason that science and mind were designed for each other.

Under these views Mr. Hollnrook proposes, to the children of such parents as may appreciate them, a course of

dren of such parents as may appreciate them, a course of lessons on natural and common things, accompanied with

specimens, illustrations, and experiments, and experiments, and instruction.

Lessons will be given twice a week, at such times as not to interfere with ordinary school exercises, and of such a character as to aid and interest children in their other conclusion of instruction.

BOSTOS, MARCH, 1829.

# BRADFORD ACADEMY.

THE first Summer Term of this Institution will com-sence on Wednesday, April 22. Instruction will be given by the same Teachers, as in former seasons. There will be two terms of 13 weeks each, separated by a vacation of l'uition in the female department \$5 per term.

Tuition in the temate department So per term.

Misses in the preparatory class \$3 do.

Tuition in the Male Apartment \$4 do.

Tuition to be paid at entrance.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

J. Kinhall, Treasurer.

Bradford Academy, March 14, 1829

# MARK NEWMAN,

MARK SEWMAN,

MARK SEWMAN,

INTENDING to enlarge his buiners as a Bookseller, requests those persons, who are indebted to him by Notes or Accounts of more than two years standing, to make immediate payment. Remittances may be made by mail, post paid. Just published,—Dr. Porter's Sermon on Presumption, or Skeptical Men; and Beckwick's Dissuavive, 2d edition, enlarged.

6w Andover, March 19. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has purchased all the stock in trade of the late ELIAS MAYNARD, his former partner, and having formed a copartnership with Mr. EDWARD NOVES, who has been in the store for the last its case, will exclude under the

six years, will continue under the name and firm of MAYNARD & NOYES, all the branches of business carried on by them for several years past; and will be happy still to receive the patronage, so long enjoyed in the sale of Drugs and Medicines, Soda, Rochelle and Seidlitz Powders, Ink Powder, &c.

Boston, March 13, 1829.

HARD WARE & WINDOW GLASS. JOHN ADAMS, Mais Street, Charlestown, near the Square,—Has for sale an extension of Hard Ware and Cullery.

ALSO—250 Boxes Window Glass of various sizes and dw\* March 19.

BUMSTEAD & SON,

Manufacturers and Importers of
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 113, Washington-etreat,
[Nearly opposite Water-street,]
Feb. 26. BOSTON.

#### POETRY.

#### From the Religious Intelligencer. "TO DIE IS GAIN."

So thou hast said, frail mortal.—May I ask
Hou thou hast weigh'd—and by what process by
The Apostle's answer to thy sun of life!—
Where are thy balances,—and whose just hand
Did poise therein thy talents and their use,
To shew such grand result!—Time's capital
Must well he husbanded, to leave the trace
Of gain behind,—when the dissolving flesh
Goes to be food for worms.—
Perchance thy lip

Too often satiste, loather the mingled cup So madly fill'd at Pleasures turbid stream—Or hath thine ear, the promises of hope Drank even to giddy sickness,—till the touch Of grave philosophy, their emptiness Detected,—and to their thin element Of air reduc'd!—Or hath thy trust in health Sowing its best affections on the wind, And reaping but the whirlwind, turn'd in scorn From every harvest which these lawer skies Can ripen or destroy!—Then hast thou found The loss of life,—but not the gain of death.—Or hast thou by the Spirit's gift obtain'd The loss of life,—but not the gain of death.—

Or hast thou by the Spirit's gift obtain'd Such tokens of acceptance with thy Lord,—So fill'd each post of duty,—so sustain'd Each needful discipline,—so deeply mourn'd The burden of infirmity,—that Death Seems but a favour'd messenger to lead To its bright beritage, the willing soul!——Searcher of hearts, thou knowest.—Thou alone, The hidden thought dost read,—the daily act Note unforgetful.—Take away the dross Of metable principle,—the gathering film Note unforgetful.—Take away the dross Of earthly principle,—the gathering film Of self-delading hope,—the love and hate Which have their root in dust,—until the soul Regarding life and death with equal eye Absorbs its will in thine. Hariford, Feb. 16th, 1829.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### NEGROES IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

There is no part of Abbot's Letters from Cuba, which we have read with more gratification than that which describes the condition of the Negroes. We apprehend that slavery in that island is less severe in its impositions than in the United States, and this impression is not weakened by the fact which Mr. Abbot states that, in Carolina all the work of slaves on lands is laid out in tasks, which tasks are usally performed by three or four o'clock, and sometimes by two; while, in Cuba, there are no tasks, and the whole time of the slave, except a part of Saturday and a part of Sanday, is his master's. Mr. A. says-

They rise at day-break, and commence their toil; and with short intervals to take their food, they labor till the with short intervals to take their food, they labor till the light is gone, and renew it on some plantations, by the light of the moon or stars, or a blazing fire. As they move to the field in Indian file, the driver brings up the rear with a word and a harmless snap of the whip, to quicken their pace; and in the field they work near together, and occasionally the driver rouses the gang to a quicker movement, by an inspiriting call, like a carter speaking to his oxen. But I believe the lash is seldom applied; I have never seen it. Nor have I seen occasion for it. The step of the slaves is onick as they walk, their persons erect, the back it. Nor have I seen occasion for it. The step of the slaves is quick as they walk, their persons erect, the back commonly hollowing in, and the arms hanging a little back; and a cheerful, vigorous movement, and often a lofty and graceful air, strike the stranger's eye.

It is certain that they work more hours than the farmers

It is certain that they work more nours than the farmers in the north of our own country, and I verily believe in each hour accomplish as much or more. There is no conversation among them, no laughing or leaning on the hoe, no slouch in their gait, and every stroke seems to tell. I should not think the opinion extravagant, that the slaves in Cuba accomplish one third more labor than the tasked slaves of Carolina.

Carolina.

So far as I have been able to observe, they have whole ne and even delicious food, as much as they desire. I some and even dentrous toos, as in a care in a care in a sin tagenerally measured to them, as in Carelina. They come to the cook-room with their gourd and take as much as they choose of the delicious plantain; they have rations of fish, indeed, of jerk-beef, and of hearts and skirts, to on hish, indeed, of jetsever, and of hearts and shirts, to make a variety. A pretty good sized cod-fish is cut into three parts, and one of them given to a laborer for the day. A pound of jerk beef, also, is a ration. In addition to the A pound of jerk beet, also, is a ration. In addition to the common fare, they have their own favorite dishes, cooked in their private kettles, in which they put melanga, ochra, and any thing they please, raised in their own gardens. They cook their own suppers; and on Saturday evening, they make entertainments, and invite guests with as much form and ceremony as their hospitable masters.

The simplicity and wholesomeness of their food, and constance, of their everies, commonly secure to them the

of their exercise, commonly secure to them the

blessing of health.

It is generally agreed that the labor on sugar estates is most exhausting to the negroes, and it is confidently said that on many estates there is a loss of from 10 to 15 per cent. of their laborers each year. This, however, does not take place on well conducted estates. The severity of the toil on sugar plantations seems acknowledged by the cirtoil on sugar plantations seems acknowledged by the cir-cumstance, that some estates purchase males only, and where both sexes are employed there is often little or no increase of population. As difficulties are thrown more and more in the way of inportation of slaves from Africa, a greater attention is paid to pregnant females, to preserve the stock of the plantation. I trust there is with many, I know there is with some, a commiseration of female slaves in that delicate situation. They are exempt from labor for a morehander of the present the stock of the present the stock of the plantation of the present the stock of the stock of the for a mouth before and after the birth, to nurse themselves for a month order and any electric for the day for months after for the same purpose, during which others are at work.

In a subsequent letter, relating chiefly to the population

In a subsequent letter, relating chiefly to the population of the island Mr. Abbot says—

The free blacks are considerably numerous; the number has been stated to exceed 100,000. It is a redeeming circumstance in regard to the Spanish character, that their laws favor emancipation, and the government faithfully exceeded the state of the same present his value, nay, only his cost, to his master, however reductant he may be to part with perhaps the best body servant he has, or an invaluable together or skilled driver. In cannot retain him Left. chanic, or skilful driver, he cannot retain him. If he empt to evade the demand, the captain of the Partido st enforce it, and evasion in either case is punished with

high pecaniary penalties.

Nor is it so difficult a thing for a smart and saving negro to accomplish the means. Food is furnished to then to accomplish the means. Food is furnished to them so abundantly by their masters, that the fruits of their own garden may be converted into money. A certain method is to raise a log, which they can do, to a large size, by corn of their own growing. I have seen swine belonging to slaves, worth two or three ounces, (forty or fifty dollars,) and there are purchasers enough without their carrying them to market. Live logs are at this moment sold here at eight dollars per hundred on the hoof. At any rate, negroes make

to market. Live logs are at this moment sold here at eight dollars per hundred on the hoof. At any rate, negroes make money, and some save and bury it, and at an early period in hie may buy their freedom. This very week, a splendid funeral was made for a black woman who paid for her freedom, and has left behind her \$100,000, collected by her industry, and also an amiable and respectable character. From my chamber-window I look down upon a family of freed blacks, who are my laundresses. They sell admirable spruce beer, and I know not what else; and the daughter amuses herself, and the family, and the neighborhood, by singing with a sweet and powerful voice of great compass, and accompanies her singing by the guitar. All this I rejoice to see and hear, and delight to record in honor of the Spanish government. And I would hide my face for shame, that in some of our republican states, a statute forbids manumission, even when the owner is disposed to grant, or the slave is prepared to purchase the blessing.

Mr. Abbot supposes, from the best accounts he could procure, that the whole population of the island is 638,448—that one tenth of this number are free blacks and colored,—and that more than one quarter of the blacks and colored are free. This is an important fact, and, in Mr. Abbot's opinion, indicates a mode by which slavery may be abolished. "Make the earning of freedom—and sure to the active and prudent. Men, then, in obtaining their liberty, will form those babits, which will render them good subjects, and capable of taking care of themselves." No difficulties or barriers are thrown in the way of a dave resolved honestly to work his way to freedom—and so far, the policy of the Spanish government is more liberal than that of some states in the Union, where the attainment of freedom by a slave is made impracticable by law. Every patriot and philanthropist will onite with the amiable Abbot, and exclaim—"tet not the despotism of Spain, more releating and merciful than men rejoicing in freedom, and in the sacred rpread blashes over any part of our country .- [Courier.

Anti-Masonry.-The Anti-Masonic Convention, Intely Anti-Masonry.—The Anti-Masonic Convenuon, nicoy-convened at Albany, appointed a central corresponding com-mittee, and adopted an address to the people of that State. During the sittings, resolutions were adopted in favor of presenting a memorial to the Legislature to prohibit the ad-ministration of oaths by secret societies, and of running an anti-masonic ticket at every election, whether general or lo-cal.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN LEGH RICH MOND'S PARISH.

A correspondent of the London Evangelical Magazin ates, that on the 28th of November last, a Christian church of the Congregational order, was formed at Turvey, in Bedfordshire, consisting of forty members, all of whom were formerly communicants in the parish church of that village under the pastoral care of the late lamented Legh Richmond

uthor of the Dairyman's Daughter, &c. author of the Dairyman's Daughter, &c.

"The death of the inestimable clergyman to whom I have referred," says the writer of the letter, "having, unhappily, deprived his tlock of the evangelical privileges they had enjoyed, a large majority of them have, for some months past, assembled for public worship in a commodious barn, where the bread of life has been broken to them by neighboring ministers, and the students at Newport Paguell.

After serious deliberation and earnest prayer, the people have resolved to erect a chapel, on the Independent principle, and the work is now in progress. Towards the expense of this undertaking, they have contributed to the utmost of their ability, and are about to appeal to the religious public to enable them to complete it."

# From the New-York Observer.

There were certain points developed in the course of the Debate in our Common Coursell on this subject, which I think are worthy of special notice. I will just exhibit them, and leave the reader to his own reflections.

nem, and leave the reader to his own reflections.

1. Sharing the wages of iniquity. Mr. Roosevelt admitted that \$35,000, and upwards, were placed in the offers of the Comptroller," for licences.

2. The root of the mischief. Mr. Strong, "would never the element to begin at home to right the home.

2. The root of the mischief. Mr. Strong, "would entreat gentlemen to begin at home; to view the large parties of the wealthy, and the equally serious consequences of gambling, very frequently arising from the fumes of Champaigne, or the imperial Tokay."
3. The power of example. "He would solicit even the Board themselves, to dispense with ardent spirits at their feetivals, and every individual at his table. Such examples would be likely to have more influence than all the speeches and homilies that had ever been read."
4. The authors of miscry. Mr. Stevens, "would engage to show, that four out of five" in the Penitentiary, Alms-House, &c. "owed their misery entirely to the contents of the grocery."

tents of the grocery."

5. Good men in bad Company. "That there were 5. Good men in bad Company. "That there were many good and moral men among them, he was willing to admit. But who would deny that there were also among them some of the most worthless wretches that ever lived!"

6. The dignity of "human nature." "Gentlemen were not willing to get rid of so large a part of their influence; and he was willing to admit, that when an elector applied to his Alderman for a license, it was not in human nature to deny him."

plied to his Alternan for a license, it was not in human nature to deny him."

7. Where "the shoe pinches." Alderman Brown of the Eighth Ward said, that "under the Franklin, Fulton, and Washington markets, there were a number of cellars be-longing to the Corporation, and for which they procured

nually about one thousand dollars each."

8. The bread of idleness. Mr. Bryson said, "if one housand of the licenses were taken away, there would be eighteen hundred persons thrown out of employ and occu-

Swimming with the current. The Recorder,-Swimming with the current. The Recorder,— "When I see such a respectable majority opposed to the measure, I feel compelled to vote with them."—Mem.— 12 Ayes—15 Nays, including the Recorder.

#### THE DRUNKARD'S DEATH-BED.

Extract of a Letter from a distant Friend. "Last week D. E. was summoned to his final account ve days before he died, the physician told him he was go g to die. He swore by his Maker! that he would burg Doctor first. The day before his death, he was seize ith the drunkard's madness, mania a potu, and swore hould not die, and dared his Maker to cut him off! How on his puny arm was withered! and how soon were thoses, which were blistered with blasphemies, closed in ath! What must have been the feelings of his wife-s pious sisters—of his aged father!" N.Y. Obs.

#### A FEMALE PREACHER

Infidel scoffers have always been ready to ridicule ever Inhiel scollers have always been ready to ridicule every hing like female preaching, in connexion with the Christian Religion. In this they perhaps have been substantially right. Females certainly ought not to assume in any way the cler-ical character. But mark the consistency of infidels.— Mistress Frances Wright, a woman of some acquirements, who believes in Mr. Owen's doctrine of "circumstances," who rejects the Bible, and publicly sets at naught the institu-tion of marriage, has for some time past been evine fectures no rejects the Bible, and publicly sets at naught the institu-tion of marriage, has for some time past been giving lectures a "wisdom," in the Park theatre of New York, to large ouses of the most moral inhabitants of that city. Not an afidel objects to this. All is excellent, and all to be applau-ed. Mrs. W. is doubtless an excellent preacher! At least, or pulpit is appropriately located! What a select audito-r she must have: and how much good she is calculated. ner putpit is appropriately located? What a select auditory she must have; and how much good she is calculated to do the rising generation? The infidel club in the city, we understand, are loud in her praises. Who knows but her keverence may yet visit Utica? The auxiliary club here, it seems, have had a gentleman preacher. If they could but acquire a little notoriety: "Ah, there's the rub." These sweepings of society are not jot sufficiently numerous, tho' it is to be feared they are accumulating.—W. Rec.

# SANDY FOUNDATION SHAKEN

In a neighboring county, an individual, whose father was n Universalist, had been brought up in the belief of that doc-rine. The minister of the place one day handed him An-rew Fuller's tract, for believing that the future punishment drew Fuller's tract, for beheving that the future punishment of the wicked will be endless, with a request that he would give it a candid and attentive perusal. Not long after, in a time of awakening, this individual became a subject of renewing grace; and in relating the exercises of his mind, he mentioned this tract, as "the means of shaking his universalist faith to pieces." He now gives satisfactory evidence of a radical change.

Utica Rec.

#### HEADS OF THE ACTS. Passed at the January Session of the Massachusetts

Legislature-1829. GENERAL ACTS .- In addition to the several acts heretofore passed in relation to divorce;—in addition to the several acts giving further remedies in equity;—ceding to the U. States permission to erect a Break water near the month of the river Merrimac and jurisdiction over a tract of land necessary for that purpose;—in addition to an act prescribing the form of writs in civil cases and directing the mode of proceeding therein;—regulating Blanks and Blanking;—to prevent fraud in the sale of Ale, Beer, and Cider, together with an act in addition thereto;—to continue inforce for the term of five years an act entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures";—authorizing towns and parishes to purchase land for burial grounds;—providing for additional meetings of County Commissioners in certain Counties;—in relation to the abatement of Legal Process;—in addition to the several acts for the suppression of Lotteries;—making further provision for the survivorship reoces;—in audition to the several acts for the suppression of Lotteries;—making further provision for the survivorship of Civil Actions;—in addition to an Act entitled, "an Act relating to suits against defendants out of the State, also giving notice to defendants sued";—in addition to an Act regulating the inspection of Hops;—relating to the sale of estate of Minors and others;—in relation to notices in the sale of Equipment of Regularition;—in Addition to notices in the sale of Femilius of Regularition;—in Addition to notices in the sale

ulating the inspection of Hops;—relating to the sale of estate of Minors and others;—in relation to notices in the sale of Equities of Redemption;—in addition to no act to provide for the Instruction of Youth;—in further addition to an act entitled "an act to regulate the Militia of this Commonwealth;—for the amendment of the law relating to Real Actions;—in further addition to an act to enable the proprietors of Social Libraries to manage the same;—in addition to an act regulating the descent and distribution of intestate Estates;—in addition to an act providing for the relief, support, employment and removal of the Poor;—in addition to the existing acts respecting taxation;—regulating the Storage of Gunpowder.—25.

Special Acts.—In addition to an act entitled "an Act relating to the Public Records in the County of Barnstable";—to set off a certain tract of land from the town of Marlborough in the county of Middlesex and to annex the same to the town of Bolton in the county of Worcester;—making members of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies competent witnesses in certain cases;—to authorize David Dinnick and others to build a wharf in the town of Sandwick;—to authorize the placing of Moorings in Holmes' Hole Harbor;—to alter and establish the Boundary Line between the towns of Rutiand & Paxton;—authorizing the First Parish in Methuen to dispose of Parsonge Lands;—to authorise the West Parish in Methuen to dispose of Parsonge Lands;—to unthorise the West Parish in Methuen to dispose of Parsonge Lands;—to unthorise the West Parish in Methuen to dispose of Parsonge Lands;—to unthorise the West Parish in Methuen to dispose of Parsonge Lands;—to unthorise the West Parish in Methuen to dispose of Parsonge Lands;—to unthorise the West Parish in Methuen to dispose of Parsonge Lands;—to unthorise the West Parish in Methuen to dispose of Parsonge Lands;—to unthorise the West Parish in Methuen to dispose of Parsonge Lands;—to unthorise the West Parish in Methuen to dispose of Parsonge Lands;—to unthorise the West Parish in M which the inhabitants of the town of Boston in the county of Suffolk shall be a party?;—to set off part of the town of Stockbridge and to annex the same to the town of West Stockbridge;—in addition to an act entitled "an act to set off the Patentees and other purchasers of certain lands on the island of Chippequiddic, in the county of Dukes County, & finally to adjust and determine all disputes between the said Patentees and other purchasers, and the Indians on said Island, and to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, goats and swine, from going at large on said Island at certain seasons of the year";—to set oil Josiah Snow and John Snow from the town of Truro and annex them to the town of Provincetown;—in addition to an act establishing the Fire Department in the city of Boston,—to revive and continue in force an act

to preserve and secure from damage Marshfield Beach and the Meadows thereto adjoining;—to set off Samuel Gibson from the town of Fitchburg and annex him to the town of Ashby;—empowering the Selectmen of Roxbury to increase the number of Enginemen in said town;—to alter the town line between the towns of Medway and Holliston;—further to regulate the Shad and Alewive Fishery in the town of Maiden;—to change the names of several persons therein mentioned;—in addition to the several acts establishing the First Parish in Rowley—22.

[Corporation Acts deferred.]

#### DEFERRED SUMMARY.

London University.—This institution has been represented by its enemies to be an infided one. From the tone of the London Magazines, however, we infer that pious Diszenters generally are its warm friends. Diszenters are excluded from Oxford and Cambridge; the University of London was intended to be open to all alike, and to afford Diszenters, Catholics, Jews, and Churchmen, equal advantages. This the Council supposed could not so well be done, were theology to be included in the course of instruction, and they therefore leave the religious education of the students to be otherwise provided for. The Council have, however, sanctioned several of the Professors, Churchmen, and Dissenters, in communicating religious instruction, without the walls of the University, to such students as may wish it.

Christian Observer.—The discontinuance, in 1826, of the re-publication of this valuable work, was very much regretted by its numerous readers, and they will be glad to learn that proposals have been issued for reviving it. The merits of the work are well known. It is insended to commence the re-publication about the first of June, or sooner, should the number of subscribers warrant it. Price, §3 a year in advance. Orders may be addessed to David Hale, Boston, or G. & C. Carvil, of New-York. N.Y. Obs.

Cherokee Phanix and Indians' Advocate .- Mr. Bon-Cherokee Phanix and Indians' Advocate.—Mr. Boudinot gives notice that this paper will be continued, and be devoted still to the same objects it has pursued through the first volume. As the present policy of the General Government, the removal of all the Indians beyond the limits of organized States of territories, is assuming an important aspect, the editor will feel himself bound to lay before his readers all that may be said on this subject, particularly the objections against this measure of the Government. It is certainly time that the despised and persecuted Indians should have such an "Advocate;" and we beg leave to solicit earnestly for it the favor and patronage of our readers. sertainy that should have such an "Advocate;" and we begin a should have such an "Advocate;" and we begin a should have such an "Advocate;" and we begin a few from the Phoenix has been a dead expense to the property that Eq. at the Missionary Rooms, is agent

Imprisonment for Debt .- From a statement respecting the debtor's jail in Nev-York, published in the Journe Commerce, it appears hat the whole number of comments during the year 1528, was 1085. That the dam alleged in 177 respondendum cases before the higher co ments during the year 1828, was 1085. That the damages alleged in 177 respondendum cases before the higher courts, amounted to \$362.076 99. And that the amount of actual debts was \$25,409 32. Total \$387,486 31. The amount paid in jail, to effect a release, was \$295, which bears to the amount of actual debts the proportion of one to 86; and to the amount of debts and alleged damages, the proportion of 1 to 1,313! Surely, his is poor encouragement for creditors, unless they can devise some better way for the recovery of debts than incarreration.

Solitary Confinement .- It has been stated in the papers, solitary confinement.—It has been stated in the papers, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has resolved to adopt the principle of solitary confinement in the regulation of their State Prison. The Unted States Gazette explains and corrects the statement. It says that one branch of the Legislature had resolved to punish common crimes by confinement and associated labor, and more beinous crimes by solitary labor. On the 21st ult. the other branch had not acted upon it.

Penitentiary .- A joint committee of both branches of rententiary.—A joint committee of both branches of the Legislature of Virginia, who were delegated to examine into the condition of the Penitentiary Institution of that State, have made a report, in which many evils are brought to light. It is a source of heavy expense to the state. The mortality among the prisoners, arising in part from not warning the cells, is very great. No provision is made for warning the cens, is very great. No provision is made for warning a great part of them, at any season of the year,—and the instance has occurred in which a prisoner's feet were frozen while enduring his term of solitary confinement. The bill of mortality hasbeen 1 to 14, and among those put to the tailoring business, 1 to 4.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Ten Dollars to constitute him a life member of the "Massachusetts Sabbath School Union" from several young Ladies who are members of the Sabbath School connected with the Trinitarian church and society in Wathbam, as a testimony of their regard for him as their superintendant, and for Sabbath School instruction.—"May the blessing of many ready to perish come upon them."

Waltham, March 3, 1829. HIBAM NEWHALL.

# WOBURN ACADEMY.

WOBURN ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Woburn Academy, hereby inform the public that the Spring Term will commence on Monday next. The qualifications of Mr. Pike as an Instructor, are too well known, in this vicinity, to render it necessary to say any thing to induce parents, who are desirous of the improvement of their children, to place them under his care. This Academy is situated sufficiently near the village for convenience, and sufficiently remote for retirement. The boarding house is under the care of Mr. Pike—and every reasonable attention will be paid to the morals of the youth, who are committed to his charge. Gentlemen at a distance, are referred to Rev. Mr. Green of Boston—Dr. Codman, of Dorchester—Rev. Mr. Beckwith of Lowell—Rev. Mr. Southmayd of Concord—Rev. Mr. Harding of Waltham. and Rev. O. Rockwood, of Lynn. and Rev. O. Rockwood, of Lynn. Woburn, March 12, 1829.

# TOPSFIELD ACADEMY.

TOPSFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence on Wednesday, 29th day of April next. The female department will then be resumed under the instruction of Miss ANN COFRAN, who has been an able, experienced, and successful teacher in Pembroke Academy, N. H. The male department will continue under the tuition of Mr. Francis Vose; who will also exercise a general supervision over the other. The course of instruction will be similar to that pursued in Academies of the first respectability. Particular attention will be given to persons, who may wish to be qualified as instructers of schools. The year will be divided into three terms; one of fifteen and two of fourteen weeks.—Tuition runs; one of fifteen and two of fourteen weeks .-- Tuitio S16 a year, and in the same proportion for one term. French, drawing maps, and the other organiental branches will be an additional expense. By order of the Trustees,

JEREMIAH STONE, See'y.

Topsfield, March 9, 1829. 6w

BOARDING SCHOOL IN WATERTOWN.
THE subscriber having taken a large, retired, and commodious house, pleasantly situated between the village of Watertown and 'Angier's Corner,' in Newton, about six miles from Boston, intends to open a School for Lads and Missees, on Wednesday, the 15th of April next.

Instruction will be given in the common and higher branches of an English education, with particular reference to the practical business of life. Particular attention will be paid to their morals and department.

TEIMS—for board and tuition, for those under ten years, two dollars per week fand for those over ten, two and a half.

lollars per week, and for those over ten, two and a half The patronage of gentlemen in Boston, and its vicinity who wish to educate their children in the country, is resectfully solicited.

Reference may be had to T. Bigelow, Esq. Watertown, Rev. Dr. Homer, Rev. Mr. Bates, Rev. Mr. Grafton, Rev. Mr. Baury, and William Jackson, Esq., Newton, and Rev. Dr. Worcester, Brighton. JONAS WILDER. Watertown, March 12, 1829. GROTON ACADEMY-Two Departments.

THE Spring Term of the Male Department of this Acadmy will commence on Monday, March 9, under the very
upular superintendence of Mr. Beecher. Terms \$2,55 per Quarter, and Board correspondently low.

The Female Department will commence on Monday,
Avril 20, and continue two terms with a verying of

The Female Department will commence on Monday, April 20, and continue two terms, with a vacation of two weeks between, under the direction of a Lady possessing every requisite qualification, moral and mental. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Composition, Drawing and French will be taught, at the option of the studeat. No pains will be spared in either department to give a thorough mental discipline as well as moral instruction. Terms for Ladies S3 for all the branches, except the two last, for which S4 will be charged. The students have access to a Library, Globes, Instruments and instruction for practical Surveying, and a complete Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. A Lycenus is about to be connected with the Institution. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN TODD, Secretary. N. B. Tuition of Beneficiaries of Am. Ed. Society, gratis. March 12.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, of 15 or 16 years of age, to attend in a retail Dry Goods Store. If well recommended for honesty and steady habits, he will have reasonable compensation. One from the country, who is religious, would be preferred. A line directed to C. J. W. and
left at the Recorder-office, will be attended to. \* Mar. 12.

NEW SCHOOL IN BOSTON

NEW SCHOOL IN BOSTON.

MISS BORDMAN informs har friends and the public, that she proposes to commence a school, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses, on Monday, 6th of April, in the vicinity of Winter and West Streets.

The sciences taught and terms of Tuition are as follow: for Reading, Orthography, Chirography, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, History, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, and plain Needle-work, \$8 per Quarter.

Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Drawing Maps, Painting on Paper, Velvet, &c., and Ornamental Needle-work, including the above, \$12 per Quarter.

For further information, Miss Bordman would refer those Parents who are disposed to patronize this School, to the terents who are disposed to patronize this School, to the Francis Welsh, Esq. Dea. Nathaniel Willis, Ohn Tappan, Esq. Dea. James Loring. JOHS TAPPAN, Esq. Boston, March 2, 1829.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

THE Spring Term of Mrs. SPENDER'S SEMINARY, No. 58, Elliot Street, will commence on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Young Ladies from the country, who may wish to avail themselves of Mrs. Spencer einstructions, can be agreeably accommodated with board. The French language is spoken in the family, and is also taught in the school, together with Music, Painting and Drawing, Projection of Maps, and all the solid and ornamental branches of education necessary to qualify young Ladies for useful and polite life. Mrs. Spencer takes this opportunity to return her grateful acknowledgements to those ladies and gentlemen who have contributed to the support of her establishment, and also to those Rev. gentlemen, Messrs. Malcom, Fairchild, Green and Rand; and Dr.'s Beecher, Wisner and Fay, who have by their influence furthered her success.

y their influence furthered her success.

Terms for Board and Tuition made known at the school.

IPSWICH FEMALE ACADEMY. This Academy, continued under the superintendence of Miss Grant, will be opened for the reception of young ladies, on Wednesday the 22nd of April next. The course of studies, and the plan of instruction will be essentially the same, that was pursued the last year. The summer term will comprise two quarters of twelve weeks each, separated by a vacation of two weeks.

by a vacation of two weeks.

Tuttos, for those over 12 years of age, \$6 a quarter; for those under 12, \$3, to be paid at entrance. Board, \$1,75 a week, exclusive of fuel.

Charles Kimeall, fpswich, Feb. 19, 1829.

12—15 Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

A. PERRY proposes opening a school on Monday the 6th of April next, at her residence in North Bridgewater, (opposite Rev. Mr. Goldsbury's Meeting-house,) for the reception of Young Ladies, who may be taught the following branches, viz.: Reading, Orthography and Defining, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Philosophy, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Elements of Chemistry, Botany, Use of Globes, and the French Language. INSTRUCTION.

guage.

Also-Plain Sewing, Lace and Muslin Embroidery, Rug

Also—Plain Sewing, Lace and Musin Embroidery, Rug Work, Gold Lace-work, Purse, Net, and Bead-work on Velvet and Canvass, Painting on Velvet, Satin and Paper, Map drawing, &c.—Stationary and materials for work will be supplied if requested. Price of tuition from 2 to 4 dollars per quarter. Board

Price of tuition from 2 to a turner reasonable terms.—Reference to Rev. Daniet Huntington, N. Bridgewater.

March 5.

Sw ELIAB WHITMAN, Esq. March 5.

EDUCATION.

THE Adams Fenale Academy will be opened for the reception of Young Ladies, on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of April, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles C. P. Gale, who will be aided by suitable Female Assistants. The following is the course of study adopted in this seminary—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, with Murray's Exercises—Ancient and Modern Geography with Maps—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Linear Drawing, History of the United States, History of England, Blake's Natural Philosopy accompanied with experiments—Wilkins' Astronomy, Rhetoric, Goldsmith's History of Greece and Rome—Upham's Intellectual Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy, Robertson's History of Scotland and America, Alexander's Evidences of Christianity—Whelpley's Compend, Political Economy, Logic & Botany. The Bible—Worcester's Scripture Geography—Abstract of Bible History and Greenwood's Lives of the Apostles, will be studied as a Sabbath exercise.

will be studied as a Sabbath exercise.

The Young Ladies are required to attend Church on the Sabbath, and to write an abstract of one of the sermons.

Sabbath, and to write an abstract of one of the sermons. They are also required to write a theme on some definite subject, or a letter once in two weeks.

Those who shall complete the prescribed course of study, will roceive public testimonials of approbation, from the government of the Seminary.

The Latin, French and Italian languages may be studied without any additional charge for tuition, and to those, who have made the requisite attainments will be delivered a course of lectures on Chemistry.

There is connected with the Institution a valuable libraty, containing many of the best English authors.

, containing many of the best English authors. Great regard will be had for the health and comfort of the

cholars as well as for their moral improvement.

Parents are invited to visit the school at all times, during the hours of study, to observe the discipline and hear the ecitations of the scholars.

At the close of each term the several classes are critical-

became to each term his several classes are critically examined in all the studies of that term. There will be three terms during the year of thirteen weeks each.

Board from \$1,25 to \$1,75 per week.—Tuiton \$6.

George Farrar, Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

Derry, N. H. Feb. 27, 1829. 3to March 5.

WOODBRIDGE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. JUST Published, the Tenth Edition (revised) of the RUDIMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY, upon the principles of comparison and classification, accompanied by an Atlas of seven Maps and two Charts upon an improved plan, ex-hibiting the prevailing Religions, Government, Civilization, Climate and Temperature, Productions, &c. of all nations,

Climate and Temperature, Productions, &c. of all nations, at the present time—with the comparative size of Towns, Rivers and Mountains. By Rev. Wm. C. Wooderloge, A. M. Late Teacher in the American Asylum.

This Book, prepared by a gentleman of acknowledged ability, both as a teacher and a man of science and literature, upon a plan original, and sorresponding in a high degree, "with the laws of the mind" to aid the memory; has a chained an unprecedented introduction throughout the University of the mind of the mind of the mind of the memory. ed an unprecedented introduction ted States. Upwards of 20,000 copies are sold annually, and the demand is increasing. Experience, the test of merit, has proved that, by the peculiar plan adopted, more intelligence and a greater amount of knowledge can be drawn from this work and retained in the mind, than can be procured from any similar work.

Recommendations approximate when any descention of

be procured from any similar work.

Recommendations approving the plan and execution of the work, have been received from the following highly respectable sources:—The American Journal of Science by Benj. Silliman, Prof. in Yale College; the N. American Review; Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, President of Washington College; Chauncey A. Goodrich, and I. L. Kingsley, Professors in Yale College; Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, late President of Amherst College; E. Kellogg and C. Dewey, Professors in Williams College; De Witt Clinton, late Governor of the State of New-York.

The plan of this work was formed in 1813 and the copyright secured, August, 1820; since which period other Geographical works have, it is thought, unjustifiably adopted in some degree the peculiar plan of this system.

Also—Recently published, the Second Edition of the UNIVERSAL (EGOGRAPHY, Ancient and Modern, upon the plan of the School Geography, for the use of Colleges and the kinkey and the product of the state of the

UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, Ancient and Modern, upon the plan of the School Geography, for the use of Coleges and the higher classes in Academies and Schools, accompanied by both modern and ancient Atlases, adapted expressly to the work. Modern Geography by W. C. WOODBRIDGE. Ancient Geography by E. WILLARD. For sale at the publishers prices, by JAMES W. BUR-DITT, and RICHARDSON & LORD, Boston.

Geography Feb. 26.

Geow

Geoderich's Greek Grammar.

Recently Published,—Elements of Greek Grammar.

By Chaurey A. Goodbich, Professor in Yale College.
Heretofore published as the Grammar of Casper Frederick
Hackenberg. Fourth Edition, with important additions.

Certificate of President Day, of Yale College.

Candidates for admission into this College are examined in Goodrich's Greek Grammar; and it is used as a text
Book, in the instruction of the class.

Jereman Day, President.

In the present edition the accents have been introduced, and the principles (most useful for students) contained in the German Grammars of Buttman and Matthis have been incorporated. For sale by James W. BERDITT. Court.

incorporated. For sale by JAMES W. BURDITT, Court-Street, Boston. 6teow Feb. 26.

Street, Boston. buow Feb. 26.

MEMOIR OF MRS. JUDSON.

JUST issued from the Press of LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 Washington Street,—Memoirs of Mrs. ANN H. JUDSON, late Missionary to Burmah, including a history of the
American Baptist Mission in the Burman Empire. By
Rev. James D. Knowles, Pastor of the Second Baptist
Church in Boston. Accompanied by a copporplate likeness
of Mrs. Judson.

March 5.

A YOUNG LADY qualified to give instruction in the higher branches of an English education, and in the French language, and desirous of being employed as an Assistant in a Female Seminary, may hear of a situation upon application to the Editors of this paper.

March 12.

THE FEMALE INSTITUTE, OAKSVIILLE, SITUATED on the Newburyport Turnpike, three nike from Boston, in the southerly part of Malden, on a his about a mile from the bridge, commanding a prospect of Na hant and the sea, of the City and the surrounding town with extensive and retired grounds planted with fruit tree and flowers; few Establishments for Education offer supral local advantages.

ocal advantages.

The Domestic and Literary Departments will be entire

The house and grounds have been fitted up in The house and grounds have been fitted up in Mr. The house and grounds have been fitted up in the most comfortable, convenient and elegant manner. Mr. and Mr. Newell will superintend the Domestic Establishment, and for daughters entrusted to her care Mrs. Newell will exercise most scrupulous and parental attention to their health, confort, manners and morals. Board will be \$1,75 per weeks and to those who may have it done there, the price of washing will be 30 cents per week.

Daily Newburyport stages pass the Institute, morsing and evening, and further arrangements will be made with a Proprietor of them. Its vicinity to Charlestown and the City of Boston, will facilitate the probable desire of parents to have their children with them weekly and to attend to the arrangement of their clothes at home;—while frequent will always be conveniences of conveyance provided.

The Literary Departments will be conducted by Theodora Russell Jencks, whose advantages have been, those of the best Liberal Education in this country, travelling in Europe, and having been engaged in Instruction, and in an establishment in the State of New York, similar to this. Whenever necessary, the best assistant Instructers will be emboyed; and ther will be furnished every feetline of 1 and played.

ment in the State of New York, similar to this, necessary, the best assistant Instructers will be and there will be furnished every facility of Lib paratus, &c, for the interest and improvement of the pupils Mr. and Mrs. Jencks will reside at the Institute.

The course of Study is divided into three Departments and the prices of each, as well as the extra branches, as PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. Learning to read-First

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. Learning to read—First principles of Arithmetic—Writing on slates—Elements of Figures or Linear Drawing—Plain sewing—and Spelling. For instruction in any or all of these branches \$5,50 pr term. Second Department. Writing on paper—Making pens—Arithmetic—Geronology and Ancient and Modern Geography—Elements of Language—Natural Philosophy—Chemistry with Physiology and Geology—Short course of Botany—Natural History—Mental Philosophy—Elements of Language—Natural Philosophy—Composition of abstracts from Dientition and Reading. For Instruction in any or all of these branches §8,25 per term; and those entering this 2nd Depart. will, if necessary, receive Instruction in the branches of part. will, if necessary, receive Instruction in the branches of

Ist Department THIRD DEPARTMENT. English Grammar-Taste-THEO DEPARTMENT. English Grammar—Taste— Criticism and English Literature—Accounts—Original Com-position—Civil Polity—Religion historically—History and Education. For Instruction in any or all of these branches \$9,50 per term;—and those entering this third Depart. will, if necessary, receive instruction in the branches of the lat and 2nd Departments.

The following extra branches will be taught to those whose Parents may design it—Prench—Italian or Spanish as a

Parents may desire it—French-Italian or Spanish, at \$4, \$4, \$75 per term. Cutting and making of Garments, \$3,25 per term. Lace working, \$2,75 per term. Perspective Drawing, at \$3, per term. Mr. Jeneks will also select Teachers, in Music and other accomplishments, to attend at the Institute those pupils whose Parents shall desire it.

Though productive of some trouble, are the first three productions and the control of the

Institute those pupils whose Parents shall desire it.

Though productive of some trouble, yet as by far the most eligible method and the cheapest to Parents, Mr. Jencks furnishes all books and stationary at a lower rate than can be purchased by the individual pupils.

It is considered necessary to the advantage of the pupils to have them enter for two terms at least, and to have the progress through the studies of the Departments regular, but, for accommodation, Parents can choose for their daughters at entrance, any study and any Department. for accommodation, I arents can choose for their daughters at entrance, any study and any Department, and having entered they will be regularly advanced (unless the Parents express a wish to the contrary) as soon as they are thoroughly versed in the preceding.

There will be in 12 months,—four terms of 12 weeks each,

with no deductions except in cases of sickness, and weeks vacation. Instruction will commence at the Inst weeks vacation. Instruction will commence at the Institute on the 14th of April at the end of the Spring vacation, and on the 14th of October at the end of the Fall vacation.

Parents or friends can address the young Ladies (mentioning they are at the Institute) at the Post Office Charlestown, Mass. whence arrangements will be made to forward letters

Mass. whence arrangements will be made to forward letter or bundles immediately—it will be the same with communi cations to either of the subscribers, or they will be happy to see Parents and friends at the Institute.

We have the honor to refer to the following gentlemen.

Boston,—Rev. Dr. Wm. Jenks, Rev. Mr. Pierpont,
Lemuel Pope, Esq., John Binnev, Esq., C. P. Curtis, Esq.
Charles G. Loring, Esq., G. F. Thayer, Esq., Charles
Cleveland, Esq.—Charlestown, Rev. Dr. Fay, Rev. Mr.
Walker, Rev. Mr. Everett, Dr. A. R. Thompson, Dr. J. Walker, Rev. Mr. Everett, Dr. A. R. Thompson, Dr. J. Stearns Hurd, Chester Adams, Esq., Elias Phinney, Esq., Thos. J. Goodwin, Esq.—Malden, Rev. Cornelius B. Everest, Rev. Mr. Cobb, Dr. Ephun. Buck, Wm. Barrett, Esq., Charles Lewis, Esq.—Salem, Rev. B. Emerson, Rev. Charles W. Upham. 5w\* March 12.

USEFUL SABBATH SCHOOL BOOK.

JUST published by RICHARDSON 5. LONG.

JUST published by RICHARDSON & LORD, a valuable little work for the use of Sabbath Schools, entitled SABBATH SCHOOL PSALMODY; comprising an analysis of the rudiments of music, adapted to the monitorial mode of instruction; with a collection of about thirty tunes of easy performance, accumpanied by suitable hymns. By EZRA BARRETT.

To Superintendants & Teachers of Sabbath Schools.

The Subscribers have examined with sums attentions.

To Superintendants & Teachers of Sabbath Schools.—The Subscribers have examined with some attention, a Sabbath School Psalmody, comprising an analysis of the rudiments of music, and a Collection of Divine Songs, with tunes adapted to them, by Ezra Barrett. The design of the work is to teach Sabbath School Chrildren the rudiments of Sacred Music; and to excite devotional feelings in their minds by training them to the correct performance of it. The excellence of the design, we presume, will not be questioned; nor the numerous benefits, that would result from accustoming the thousands of young immortals in our Sabbath Schools, to praise God in the Songs of Zion. In regard to the execution of the work, our impressions are very favorable. The Music it contains is chaste, simple, and well adapted to Juvenile performance. We commend it to the candid examination of the Christian public, with a strong hope that it will be found worthy of an extensive reception. JOHN M. WHITON, Pastor of Pres. Chh., Antrim, N.H.

EBENEZER COLMAN, Pastor of Chib. in Swanzey, do JOHN H. CHURCH, D.D Pastor of Chib. in Pelham, do N. W. WILLIAMS, Pastor of Bap.Chib. N. Concord, do WM. JENKS, D.D. Pastor of Chh. Green-st. Boston, M JOHN CODMAN, D.D. Pastor of 2d Clih. Dorchester, do. W. Fay, D. D. Pastor of First Chh. Charlestown do. H. MALCOM, Pastor of Bap. Soc. Federal-st. Bosto dio. ARTEMAS BULLARD, Sec'y Mass. Sab. Sch. Union

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION PRICES. COOLEY & DRAKE, at the New England Public Sale Room, No. 46, Washington Street, have constantly on hand at low auction prices, a general assortment of very choice and valuable Books in the various departments of Literature. and valuable Books in the various departments of Literature. Among them may be found Calmet's Great Dictionary of the Bible in 4 vols, quarto, with about 150 splendid engravings; Scott's Family Bible, 6 vols. octavo; Watts and Select Hymns; elegant folio, quarto, octavo, school, pew and pocket Bible; Wesley's complete Works, 10 vols. octavo, extra; Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols, quarto, illustrated with engravings of the Egyptian antiquities; Josephus complete Works, 2 vols. quarto, legandly bound in Russia, with splendid engravings; Horne's "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," 4 v. octavo; The Pulpit Assistant, containing 300 outlines or skeletoms of Sermons, 3 vols.; Johnson and Walker's Dictionary; Newman's Spanish and English, do.; Boyer's French and English, do.; Stationary, Common prices. N. B.—Cooley & Drake have sales of Books, St

&c. at auction, six evenings in a week. If

FRAME MEETING HOUSE FOR SALE. FRAME MEETING HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Meeting House in Salem Street, belonging to, and occupied by the "First Baptist Church and Society," to be removed in Maynext, or as soon as the Meeting House, now erecting for them in Hanover Street, shall be completed. Said House measures 77 by 57 feet, is built of good materials, and it is believed the Timber is nearly all sound, particularly the Roof, which is built in a thorough manner—A fine opportunity is afforded to a Society in the country wishing to build, as it can conveniently be made smaller, if desired.

Also for Sale the Vestry, contiguous to said Meeting-house

if desired.

Also for Sale the Vestry, contiguous to said Meeting-house measuring about 40 by 20 feet—for further particulars, apply to JOHN SULLIVAN, corner of Commercial and Cross Streets, ICAEOD MACONEER, No. 13, Broad Street, SAMUEL BEALS, No. 31, Hanover St. tf. March 5.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

THOMAS P. CUSHING has removed to No. 5, KILBY
STREET, (adjoining the New England Bank.) where he
offers for sale, on the most favourable terms, an extensive
apportment of BRITISH, IRISH, FRENCH and AMERJULY OF GODS.

E.A. 10.

ICAN GOODS. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW & Co. No. 33 India street (near the head of Central Wharf) have for sale a very extensive assortment of Surgical Instruments—Gentlemen wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call. NO. 13....VOI

RELIGIOUS

It will be perceive ter, that in my obs made on account of sity of sentiment upon been compared to Ju if remark in what for but all with whom he doctrines on the face has at least common ing what are the ser preached in sermons. do my remarks make Unitarians who hold

who is not divine.
already adduced a J.
it is said, that the the sentiments of proper, before they ers, that some of the boasts of having pose a complete system they must have some

they must have some endeavoring to convu. Non-believing truths we have already a mu To proceed. Wou to Unitarianism produ improvement? 1st. ity inculcated in the Jews have forgotten the Rabbinical Father the Rabbinical Father in a change of heart, of religion, or that it persons. But Moses that entered Palestine "Circumcise your he injunction, 4: 4. Eze make them a new hea make them a new hea ases were they required in the first case ery moral men. It is hange. Such a mound even ridicule it. Noyes? Book of Job, to furnishes a good illustration of the case of the c proceeds on such prin

trace of the distinguis new born soul. I spe compared it througho influence of the Unitar teelings is such as will spirituality and heart-fold Testament.

21. Would embracing Jews' reverence of the produced of the Rabi books as altogether un-teration and perversion ed Version? The only

ed Version? The only
the Jews which appear
ting aside whole books
ondary prophet, instead
but yet they grant he but yet they grant he never intentionally alt scripture, is now confectities. But Unitaria ing new readings; and employed to invent the be nullified. The New itings, furnish abund this assertion.

If the Jews exhibite the Scriptures as appearance. the Scriptures, as appearin Priestley's and Bels

versation of some pri sermons of some of the I do not perceive how I do not perceive how would have reason to a labors (i.e. of the missic any hope, is the circ With such respect for would never convince the and that Christianity is the Bible deny or asser This would be still moconsideration the sort of nsideration the sort in discussing texts which versy. If this is too be arguments against Ch Rabbins, though galled Christian nations perse ill in any wise than the several interpretey, or Wakefield, on the was I am:" or such as 14th Dissertation of Management in Wardlaw's 6th Dise make it abundantly app isfied, when by racking vious meaning of which they can show a bare may mean something el Messiah is to be trium be a suffering Messiah, jest whole classes of tex

they reason thus; "Bed Christ is a man; therefo parently declare he is G cannot mean so." Un produce if they can, a Christianity who entert peet for the Bible, or det candor in discovering its The reverence of the lossened from tradition. loosened from tradition. fords some true groun

onverted.

A Christian Jew, one Bible, is constrained the mentiments on this subje-[Remainded]

LETTER TO GO To his Excellency, Lev Commonweal Respected Sir,-We

ion which becomes per your Proclamation for on and Prayer, on the and cheefully assure you the day in a serious a bly to your recommen excuse us for an express which we deem of a sthe omission of the name wish, Sir, that when we the Throne of infinite and the government of for our beloved Countr the name of Christ?